# Health Risk Behaviors of Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, and Osage Counties (FOCA) 1999-2000

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**Kansas Department of Health and Environment**
**Bureau of Health Promotion**

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This report was prepared by the Health Risk Studies Program of the Bureau of Health Promotion (BHP) within the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). It is part of the Department's ongoing commitment to assess lifestyle-related health risks of Kansans. The health information contained in this report will assist public health leaders in effectively targeting program interventions that decrease the risk of chronic diseases, acute illnesses, injuries, and premature death.

Special recognition is extended to the survey staff who made the Behavioral Risk Factor Survey of Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, and Osage Counties possible. Their dedication and perseverance resulted in data that are highly representative of health behaviors of adult residents of the four county area.

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The BHP welcomes comments and suggestions on the content and format of this report and on the data presented. Additional statistics not contained in this report may be available upon request. Please direct all comments, questions, and requests to:

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

| | FOCA | KS |
|---|---|---|
| **Health Status** | | |
| Percentage reporting that in general their health was fair or poor | 14 | 13[a] |
| **Health Care Access** | | |
| Percentage reporting no health insurance or other health care coverage | 10 | 9 [a] |
| Percentage unable to see a doctor due to cost during the past 12 months | 8 | 7 [a] |
| Percentage lacking a usual source of routine health care | 11 | 14 [c] |
| **Hypertension Awareness** | | |
| Percentage ever told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure | 27 | 21 [a] |
| **Cholesterol Awareness** | | |
| Percentage ever told they had a high cholesterol among those who had ever had their cholesterol checked | 33 | 27 [a] |
| **Overweight** | | |
| Percentage overweight | 40 | 30 [a] |
| **Diabetes** | | |
| Percentage ever told they had diabetes (except during pregnancy only) | 6 | 5 [a] |
| **Physical Activity** | | |
| Percentage not engaging in at least 20 minutes of leisure time physical activity at least three times per week | 57 | 65 [b] |
| Percentage not engaging in at least 30 minutes of leisure time physical activity five times per week | 80 | 83 [b] |
| **Seatbelt Use** | | |
| Percentage who do not always use a seat belt when driving or riding in a car | 38 | 46 [c] |
| Percentage of children 0 to 15 years not always restrained when riding in a car | 17 | 23 [c] |
| **Tobacco** | | |
| Percentage who currently smoke cigarettes | 21 | 21 [a] |
| Percentage of non-smokers exposed to passive smoke | 18 | 13 [b] |
| Percentage of males who use smokeless tobacco | 10 | 10 [c] |

| Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening | FOCA | KS |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of women ages 40 and older who have not had a mammogram in the past two years | 29 | 24 [a] |
| Percentage of women ages 20 and over who have not had a clinical breast exam in the past two years | 27 | 21 [a] |
| Percentage of women ages 40 and over who had not had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam in the past two years | 36 | 31 [a] |
| Percentage of women with a uterine cervix who have not had a pap smear within the past two years | 21 | 15 [a] |
| **Adult Immunization** | | |
| Percentage ages 65 and over who have not had an influenza vaccine within the past 12 months | 37 | 33 [a] |
| Percentage ages 65 and over who have never had a pneumonia vaccine | 44 | 45 [a] |
| **Activity Limitations and Quality of Life** | | |
| Percentage with a limitation in activities, routine care, or personal care | 16 | 12 [a] |
| Percentage with one or more days of the last 30 days where pain made it hard to do usual activities | 20 | 21 [a] |
| Percentage with 14 or more days of the last 30 which they felt sad, blue, or depressed | 7 | 5 [a] |
| Percentage with 14 or more days of last 30 days which they felt worried, tense or anxious | 16 | 12 [a] |
| Percentage with 14 or more days of last 30 days during which they did not get enough sleep | 25 | 22 [a] |
| Percentage with 14 or more days of last 30 days during which they did not feel very healthy and full of energy | 34 | 23 [a] |
| **Parenting** | | |
| Percentage of youngest children who watched two or more hours of TV on previous day | 50 | 50 [a] |
| Percentage of households without rules about program, movie, and video game content | 24 | 33 [a] |
| **Social Context** | | |
| Percentage concerned about having enough food for family in the past 30 days | 4 | 3 [c] |

| Health of Children | FOCA | KS |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of children in fair or poor health | 2 | 2 [c] |
| Percentage of children with an activity limitation | 5 | 6 [c] |
| Percentage of children unable to see a doctor due to cost during the past year | 5 | 6 [c] |
| Percentage of children without health care coverage | 5 | 12 [c] |
| Percentage of children living in a household with a gun | 53 | NA |
| Percentage of children living in a household with a gun which is loaded and unlocked | 2 | NA |
| **Violence** | | |
| Percentage knowing or seeing someone who was beaten or otherwise hurt by a husband, wife, boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year | 13 | 30 [d] |
| Percentage who perceive their neighborhood as slightly safe or not at all safe | 6 | 15 [c] |
| Percentage very, somewhat or a little afraid to leave their home at night | 12 | 31 [d] |
| Percentage who witnessed a violent crime in their neighborhood in the last year | 4 | 8 [d] |
| **Oral Health** | | |
| Percentage with no dental visit in the past two years | 27 | 21 [d] |
| Percentage in need of dental services such as fillings, crowns, root canals, teeth pulled, dentures or partials | 21 | 15 [d] |
| **Alcohol** | | |
| Percentage having five or more drinks of alcohol on an occasion, one or more times during the past 30 days. | 13 | 12 [a] |
| **Firearms** | | |
| Percentage with firearms in or around the house | 47 | NA |
| **Injury** | | |
| Percentage with injury during past year severe enough to stop usual activities for one or more days | 12 | 10 [b] |
| **Preventive Care** | | |
| Percentage without tetanus shot in the past 10 years | 29 | 27 [c] |

| Health Care | FOCA | KS |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage rating their health care as fair or poor . . . . . | 11 | NA |
| Percentage rating proximity to health care as fair or poor . . . . . | 11 | NA |
| Percentage losing access to doctor in past two years due to job, cost, money owed, or provider absence . . . . . | 15 | NA |

[a] 1999
[b] 1998
[c] 1997
[d] 1996
NA=Not Available

# Survey Content

For the complete text of each question and response frequencies, see page 39.

CORE MODULES

**Health Status**
- Self-perceived health

**Health Care Access**
- Insurance coverage
- Type of insurance
- Length of time without health insurance
- Inability to see doctor due to cost
- Source for routine care
- Time since last check-up

**Hypertension Awareness**
- Last blood pressure check
- Diagnosis of high blood pressure

**Cholesterol Awareness**
- Last blood cholesterol check
- Diagnosis of high blood cholesterol

**Diabetes**
- Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus

**Exercise**
- Frequency and duration of leisure time exercise

**Seat belt use**
- Frequency of use of seat belt
- Frequency of use of seat belt by oldest child

**Tobacco Use**
- Current and former smoking status
- Number of cigarettes consumed
- Quitting for 1+ days during the past 12 months
- Elapsed time since quitting

**Smokeless Tobacco Use**
- Prior use of smokeless tobacco
- Current use of smokeless tobacco

**Demographics**
- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Hispanic ethnicity
- Marital status
- Ages of children in the home
- Educational attainment
- Employment
- Income
- Height and weight
- Zip code

**Women's Health**
- Elapsed time since last mammogram
- Reason for last mammogram
- Elapsed time since last clinical breast exam
- Reason for last clinical breast exam
- Elapsed time since last pap smear
- Reason for last pap smear
- Current pregnancy

**Immunization**
- Flu shot during the last 12 months
- Lifetime pneumonia shot

**HIV/AIDS**
- Self-perceived risk for acquiring HIV infection
- Elapsed time since last blood test for HIV
- Reason for last blood test for HIV
- Location of last blood test for HIV
- Receipt of test results

**Quality of Life**
- Activity limitation
- Cause of activity limitation
- Duration of activity limitation
- Limitation in personal care
- Limitation in routine care
- Limitation due to pain
- Frequency of feeling sad, blue or depressed
- Frequency of feeling worried, tense or anxious
- Frequency of insufficient sleep or rest
- Freq of feeling very healthy and full of energy

## FOCA SELECTED OPTIONAL MODULES

**Health of Children**
- General health
- Activity limitation
- Access to care
- Last checkup
- Usual source of care
- Food stamps
- Parents in the household

**Parenting**
- Age of oldest child
- Relationship between respondent and child
- Parent who spends the most time with the child
- Oldest child dividing time between households
- Duration of television watching by oldest child
- Activity shared with oldest child
- Family rules
- Where oldest child goes after school
- Adult supervision after school
- Time spent in day care (oldest child ages 1 - 4)

**Violence and Crime**
- Fear of leaving house at night
- Witnessed a violent crime in neighborhood
- Known a victim of domestic violence

**Social Context**
- Safety of neighborhood
- Home ownership
- Duration of residence at current address
- Adequacy of emotional support
- Concern about not enough food for family

**Oral Health**
- Last visit to dentist
- Reason for not visiting dentist
- Tooth loss
- Dental insurance
- Unmet dental care needs

**Firearms**
- Presence of firearms around home
- Type of firearms kept
- Reason for keeping firearms
- Keeping of firearms loaded and unlocked
- Carrying of loaded firearm
- Use of firearm to confront another person
- Attendance at firearm safety training
- Ownership of firearms

**Alcohol Consumption**
- Any consumption of alcohol
- Frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption
- Drinking and driving during the past month

**Injury Prevention**
- Working smoke detector in home
- Testing of smoke detector
- Experiencing a fall during the past 12 months
- Severity of injury associated with fall

**Passive Smoke**
- One or more persons smoking inside the house
- Working outside the home
- Workplace restrictions on smoking

**Health Care Coverage**
- Reason for not having health care coverage

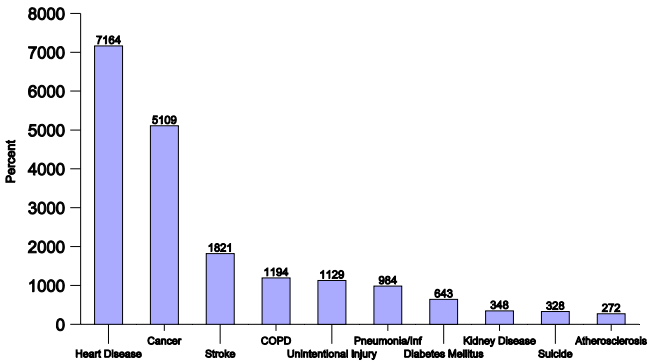
**Health Care Utilization**
- Satisfaction with health care
- Source of care when sick
- Proximity to usual place of health care
- Time and reason for last changing doctor

**Preventive Care**
- Last tetanus shot

# INTRODUCTION

Every year thousands of Kansans die prematurely or suffer disability from chronic diseases (e.g. heart disease, cancer, diabetes), communicable diseases (e.g. influenza and pnuemonia) and injuries. A substantial portion of the morbidity and premature death could be prevented through reduction of the behaviors which increase the risk for disease or injury, modification of the environment in which we live, and appropriate use of preventive health services. It has been estimated that 80% of the factors leading to premature death are modifiable. Examples of lifestyle behaviors which contribute to chronic diseases include cigarette smoking, physical inactivity, and poor eating habits. Our environment consists of everything around us including our homes, vehicles, worksites, farms, and highways. Preventive health services which are underutilized include immunizations, routine check-ups, and breast and cervical cancer screenings.

Ten Leading Causes of Death Among Kansans in 1998




To effectively lower the rate of premature mortality and morbidity, public health leaders need reliable data to formulate intervention strategies, justify the use of resources to support these strategies, evaluate the impact of interventions and programs, and propose new policies. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is designed to provide such data. To do so, it assesses and monitors health risk trends over time by collecting data on behaviors, knowledge, attitudes and other factors that contribute to the leading causes of death. Beginning in 1998, the Kansas Health Foundation funded a project to use a modification of the BRFSS to collect community level data in twelve local areas around Kansas. This document summarizes results from one of those local areas.

Healthy Kansans 2000 was a process similar to Healthy People 2000 which set health objectives for the state and provided baseline data against which to measure progress achieving the objectives. Many of the objectives in Healthy Kansans were designed to be measured by the BRFSS. The table on the next page lists the objectives from Healthy Kansans 2000 which can be measured using BRFSS data and provides the measures for each objective for Anderson, Coffey, Franklin and Osage Counties and Kansas.

| Healthy Kansans 2000 Objectives | FOCA 1999-2000 % | Kansas % |
|---|---|---|
| Reduce the prevalence of being overweight among Kansans aged 18 and older. | 40 | 30 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of Kansans engaging in regular physical activity at least 5 times a week for at least 30 minutes. | 20 | 17 [b] |
| Decrease the proportion of Kansans engaging in no leisure time physical activity. | 35 | 38 [b] |
| Reduce the prevalence of current smoking among adults $ 18 years of age. | 21 | 21 [a] |
| Reduce smokeless tobacco use by males aged 18 and older. | 10 | 10 [c] |
| Increase the proportion of women aged 50 and older who have received a clinical breast exam and a mammogram within the past 2 yrs. | 64 | 69 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of women aged 18 and older with a uterine cervix who have ever received a Pap smear test. | 96 | 95 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of women aged 18 and older with a uterine cervix who have received a Pap smear test in the past 2 yrs. | 79 | 85 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of adults with health care coverage. | 90 | 91 [a] |
| Reduce the proportion of adults not seeking health care due to cost. | 8 | 7 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of Kansans who have a specific source of primary care for their ongoing preventive and episodic health care. | 89 | 86 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of non-institutionalized adults aged 65 and older who have ever been vaccinated for pneumonia. | 56 | 55 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of non-institutionalized adults aged 65 and older who have been vaccinated for influenza in the past 12 months. | 63 | 67 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of adult Kansans who have had their cholesterol checked in the past five years. | 65 | 69 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of adults who report always using their seat belt. | 62 | 54 [a] |
| Increase the proportion of children aged 0 through 4 who always ride in a safety seat. | 92 | 95 [c] |

[a] 1999
[b] 1998
[c] 1997

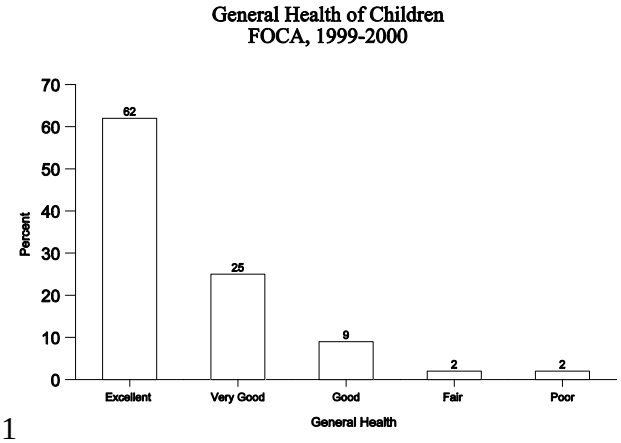
**Firearm in home:** *Households with children for which the respondent reported a firearm in or around the home.*
**Passive smoke in the home:** *Households with children for which the respondent reported that one or more persons smoked inside the house.*
**Unsafe neighborhood:** *Households with children for which the respondent reported that their neighborhood was either slightly safe or not at all safe.*
**Limited Food:** *Households with children for which the respondent reported being concerned about having enough food during the last 30 days.*
**Low income:** *Households with children for which the respondent reported a total household income less than $20,000.*
**Not always wear a seatbelt:** *Households with children for which the respondent reported the oldest child less than 15 years old did not always use a seatbelt or safety seat when in a car.*
**Activity limitation:** *Households with children for which the respondent reported that the youngest child was limited in activities by an impairment or health problem.*
**Lack health insurance:** *Households with children for which the respondent reported that the youngest child did not have any health care coverage.*

# Health of Children

## Background

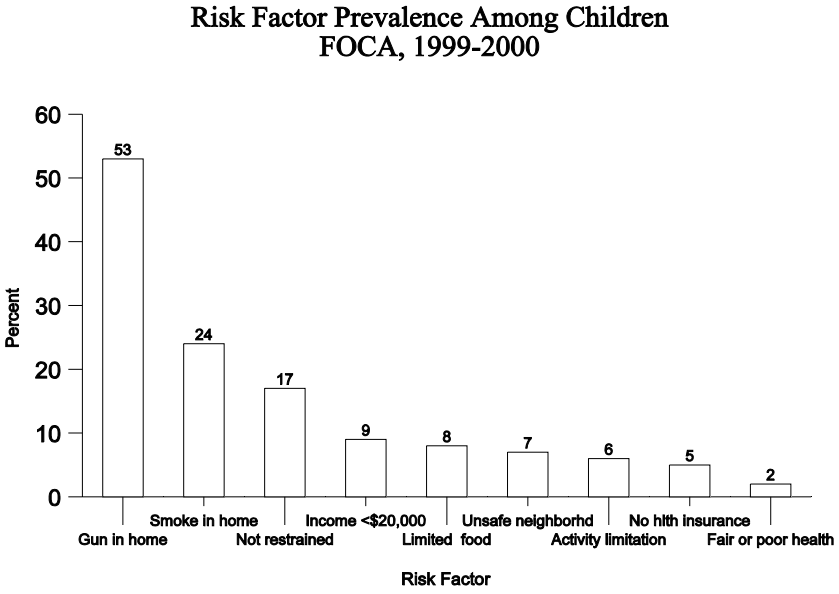
Many of the same factors that put adults at risk of poor health outcomes put children at risk. However, in children the risk may be greater than that of adults because of the developmental growth of children. In circumstances in which a behavioral choice is possible (accessing a gun, wearing a seat belt), the risk may be greater for children because of their lack of judgement. Over half the respondents had no children in the household; therefore, sample sizes are inadequate to permit detailed stratification of many of the risk factors. Because the results in this module estimate the prevalence of risk factors among children, the weighting variables used for these estimates were based on the number of telephone lines in the household and the census estimates for age strata of children in the four county area.

Two percent of children were reported to be in fair or poor health in the four county area covered by this survey which was the same as the percentage reported statewide in 1997 (2%). Five percent of children were reported to have an activity limitation compared to 6% statewide in 1997 (among households with children). Five percent of children in the FOCA area were reported by parents as being unable to see a doctor due to cost during the past year, and 5% were reported to have no form of health care coverage. Ninety-seven percent were reported to have one or more providers to which the



child would usually go for health care.

Seventeen percent of children ages 0-15 were not always restrained in a car seat or safety belt when riding in a car. Children who were older and from households with lower incomes were less likely to always be restrained. Fifty-three percent of children lived in households with a gun; however, only 2% lived in a household in which guns were kept loaded and unlocked. Seven percent of children lived in unsafe neighborhoods.




Twenty-four percent of children lived in households in which one or more adults smoked in the house. Eight percent lived in households in which the parent reported being worried about having enough to eat during the past 30 days, and 9% of children lived in households with incomes less than $20,000 per year.

**Two hours of television:** *Respondents who reported that youngest child ages 1-17 watched two of more hours of television on the previous day*
**Media content exposure:** *Respondents who reported no rules about program/movie content or no rules about video game content for youngest child*

# Parenting

Raising children to be self-regulating individuals of emotional, mental, and physical maturity is clearly one of the important functions of the family. While models of family interaction exist which identify some of the factors which shape the development of children, much is not understood. Patterns of belief (values, attitudes, expectations), social environment (communication, organization, roles, rules) and behavior (modeling, positive and negative reinforcement, consistency) in families have all been shown to impact the acquisition of behaviors by children which promote or fail to promote health and well being. Factors which have been consistently found to impact negatively on the healthy maturation of children include lack of clear expectations, excessively rigid or excessively lenient behavioral boundaries, harsh or inconsistent punishment, high levels of conflict between family members, positive parental attitudes toward harmful behaviors (e.g., drug use), low emotional cohesion between family members, poor communication, and parents who are not mutually supportive.

Other survey data collected from children (Kansas Communities that Care) can provide county level data for many of these factors as perceived and reported by children. The parenting module in this survey provides measures of risk factors and health behaviors (e.g., time spent with children, communication, supervision, exposure to media, family structure) reported by a parent or guardian.

How much television is too much? Is it acceptable for some children to be unsupervised after school? How much time should parents spend talking to their children. This data does not attempt to answer these questions, but rather attempts to identify the prevalence of behaviors which may place children at heightened risk. The number of children at risk was sufficient for detailed analysis of two risk factors 1) "Media content exposure" defined as *no rules about program/movie content or no rules about video game content* identifies a sub-group of children who may be at increased risk of exposure to media violence or sexuality, and 2) "Two hours of television" defined as *watching two or more hours of television on the previous day* identifies a subgroup of children who may be at risk for limited physical activity, limited social interaction, or excessive exposure to media content from television viewing.

## Who's at Risk in Anderson, Coffey, Franklin and Osage Counties

Fifty percent of the children were reported to have watched two or more hours of television on the day prior to the interview; this compared to 54% of children statewide in 1999. Nearly a fourth (23%) of children in FOCA counties had watched three or more hours of television on the previous day. The percentage of children watching two or more hours of television increased with increasing age of the child. Over 70% of children ages 16 and 17

watched two or more hours compared to about half of those between ages 5 and 15 and one-third of those less than four years old. The percentage of children watching two or more hours of television decreased with rising household income. Other factors which appeared to be associated with watching two or more hours of television included being unsupervised after school one or more days per week, living in Anderson County, not having rules about the content of video games or the content movies and programs the child was allowed to view, and not having rules about the number of hours of television which the child could watch.

Approximately three-fourths of interviewed parents reported having both helped the youngest child ages 5-17 with homework at least once during the past week and participated in a physical activity at least once with the child during the past week. For each of these activities, approximately 50% of respondents reported three or more times during the past week during which they participated in the activity with the child. Nearly three-quarters of parents report giving the youngest child ages 5-17 a chore to complete on five or more days during the past week. Among those children who were in school at the time of the interview, 89% were supervised by an adult every day after school.

Over 90% of parents reported having rules about bedtime on school nights (94%) and rules about which programs and movies the youngest child was allowed to watch (91%). However, only 80% had rules about the video games the youngest child was allowed to play and 59% had rules about the amount of television viewing permitted. We defined a child as being at risk for media content exposure if parents did not have rules for both video games and program/movie content. Twenty-four percent of children were at risk. Risk was more prevalent among children ages 16 and 17 and among children in households with incomes less than $20,000. Risk prevalence generally decreased with increasing education of the respondent. Other factors which appeared to be associated with increased risk for media content exposure were absence of rules for bedtime on school nights, absence of rules for number of hours of TV viewing permitted, and living in Anderson or Franklin County.

Among children ages 1-4 years old, 54% did not spend any time in day care; 24% of children were in day care part time (less than 40 hours) while the remaining 22% were in day care 40 hours or more. Only 7% of parents reported not having participated in a physical activity during the past week with their youngest child, and 12% reported that they had not read to the child during the past week.

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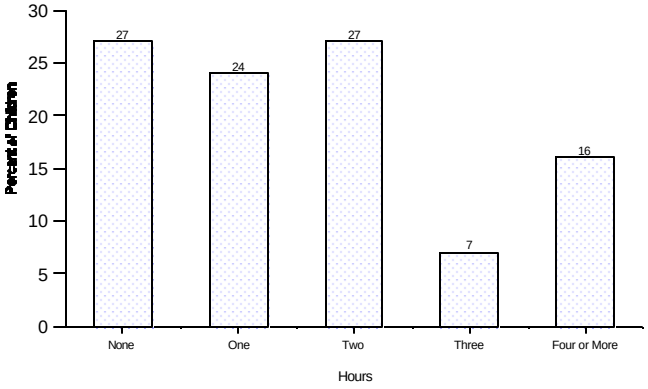
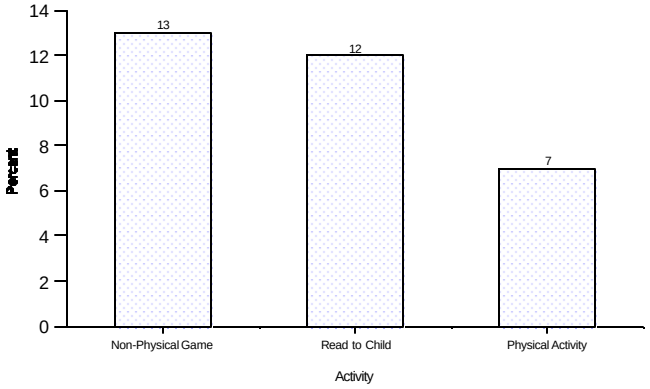
Governor's Substance Abuse Council (1999). Kansas planning framework. State Incentive Cooperative Agreement, Federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

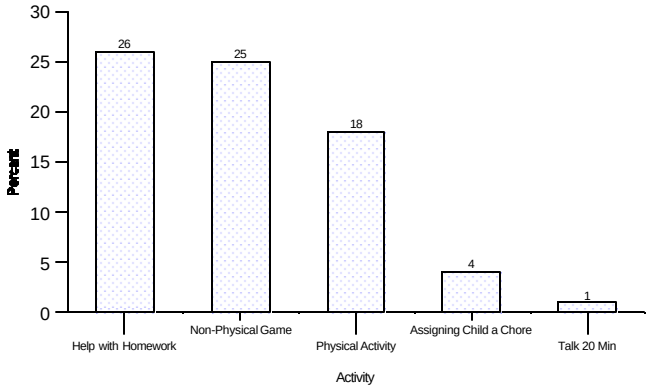
Number of Hours of Television Watched on Previous Day by Children
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



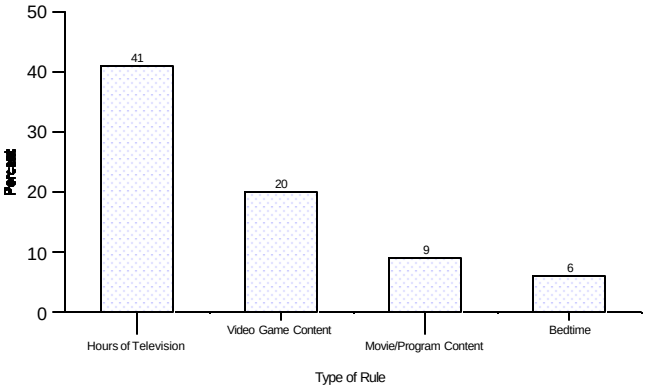

Percentage of Parents Not Participating in Activity with Child in Last Seven Days Among Children Ages 1-4, by Activity
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



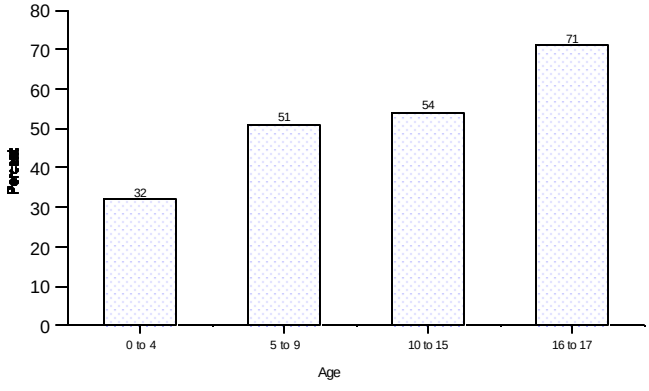

Percentage of Parents Not Participating in Activity with Child in Last Seven Days Among Children Ages 5-17, by Activity
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



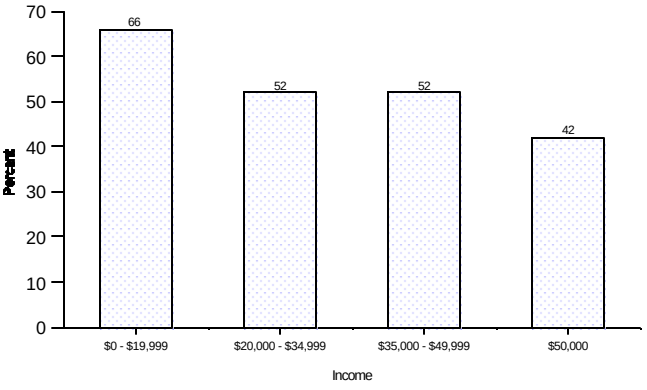

Percentage of Households Without Family Rules Among Children Ages 5-17, by Type of Rule
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



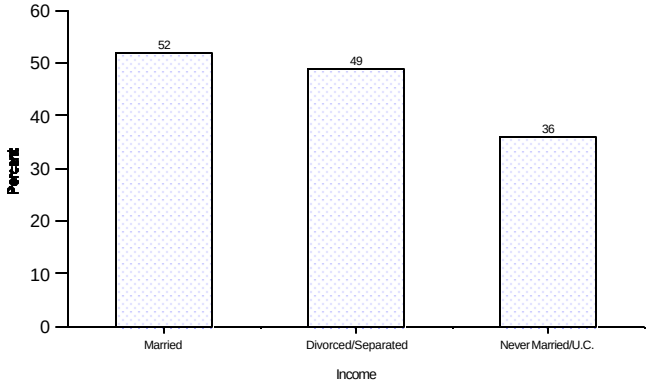

Percentage of Children Watching Two or More Hours of Television on Previous Day, by Age of Child
FOCA, 1999-2000



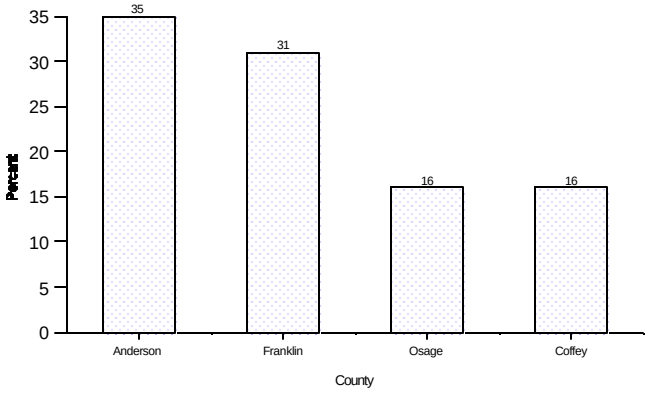

Percentage of Children Watching Two or More Hours of Television on Previous Day, by Household Income
FOCA, 1999-2000



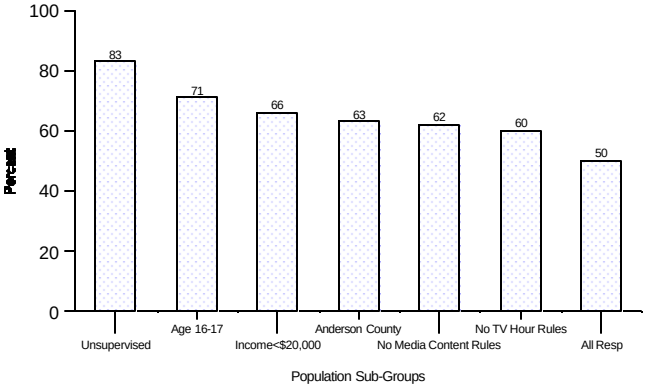
Percentage of Children Watching Two or More Hours of Television on Previous Day, by Marital Status of Respondent
FOCA, 1999-2000



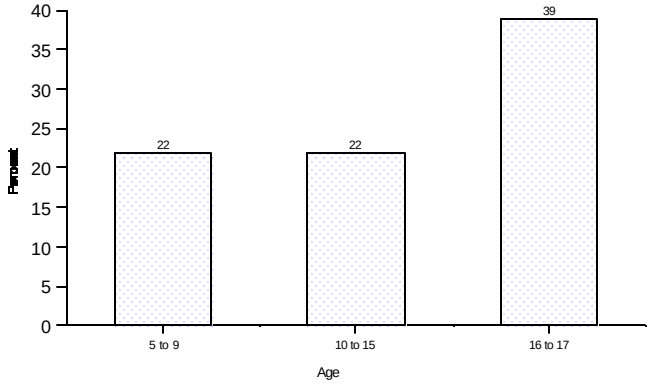

Percentage of Children Without Rules Regarding Which Video Games, Programs and Movies Can Be Viewed, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000



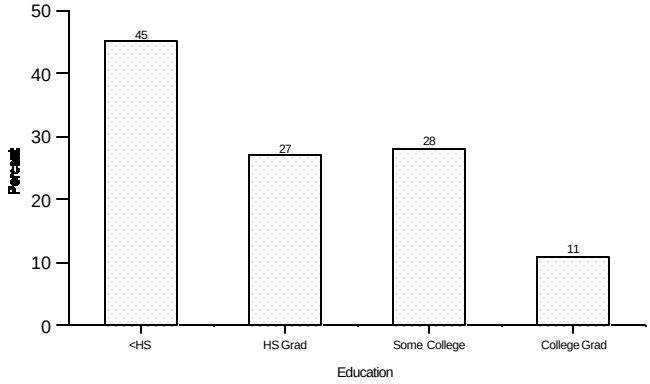

Percentage of Children Watching Two or More Hours of Television on Previous Day, by Population Sub-Groups
FOCA, 1999-2000



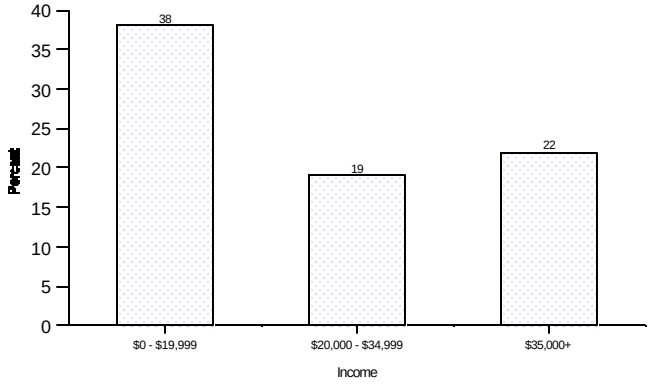

Percentage of Children Without Rules Regarding Which Video Games, Programs and Movies Can Be Viewed, by Age of Child
FOCA, 1999-2000



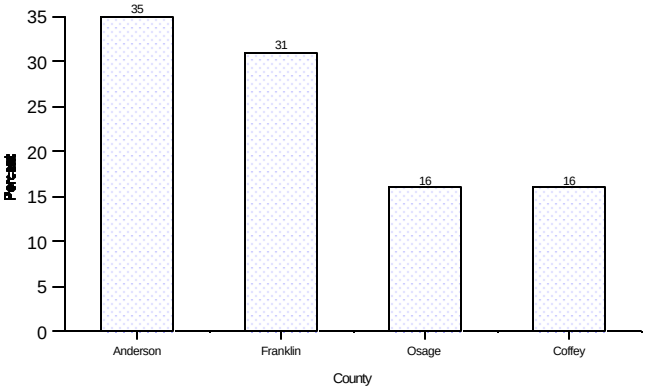

Percentage of Children Without Rules Regarding Which Video Games, Programs and Movies Can Be Viewed, by Education of Respondent
FOCA, 1999-2000



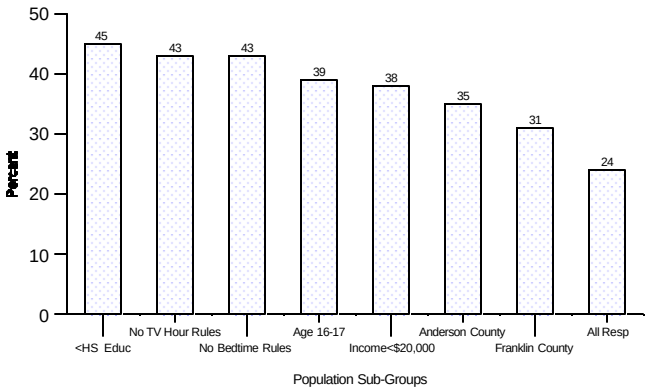

Percentage of Children Without Rules Regarding Which Video Games, Programs and Movies Can Be Viewed, by Household Income
FOCA, 1999-2000



Percentage of Children Without Rules Regarding Which Video Games, Programs and Movies Can Be Viewed, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Children Without Rules Regarding Which Video Games, Programs and Movies Can Be Viewed, by Population Sub-Group
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



**Live in an unsafe neighborhood:** *Respondents who consider their neighborhood to be unsafe or slightly safe.*
**Afraid at night:** *Respondents who report they are very, somewhat, or a little afraid to leave their home at night.*
**Witness to violence:** *Respondents who report having seen a violent crime in their neighborhood during the past year.*
**Aware of domestic violence:** *Respondents who report that they have known or seen someone who was beaten or otherwise hurt by their husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend during the past year.*

# Violence and Crime

## Background

Every violent crime involves at least three tragedies - that of the victim who may or may not completely heal his or her physical and emotional injuries; that of the perpetrator, whether juvenile or adult, whose choice to hurt others is self-destructive; and that of the community where bonds of trust and security, which create attachment to the community, are strained or broken. Violence has no simple cause but rather is the end result of myriad contributing factors including exposure to media violence, tolerance for violence in the home and in schools, alcohol and drug use, mental illness, easy access to weapons, lack of appropriate role models, poor parenting, poverty and injustice, lack of supervision of juveniles, social ostracism, and even boredom (NCICP, 1989, GSAC, 1999).

While the data presented here cannot define and measure each of the many contributing factors, it does provide some baseline measures for the prevalence of violence and the impact violence has on community residents. Two of the questions from the survey: *How afraid are you to leave your home at night?* and *How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?* directly measure the effect of violence on personal security. Two other questions - *When was the last time you saw a violent crime in your neighborhood?* and *During the past year have you known or seen anyone who was beaten or otherwise hurt by their husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend?* are measures of violence exposure and act as indirect indicators of the prevalence of violence. (Note: Questions which ask persons about their own violent behavior are unlikely to give accurate results, and questions about personal victimization by domestic violence may pose a threat to the respondent, so they are not asked during routine surveying. In responding to the question *During the past year have you known or seen anyone who was beaten or otherwise hurt by their husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend?* some persons appear to include themselves in the answer and others do not, so the question cannot be considered an accurate measure of domestic violence prevalence, yet may be sufficiently consistent over time to be a usable marker.)

## Who's at Risk in Anderson, Coffey, Franklin and Osage Counties

Six percent of respondents reported living in an unsafe or slightly safe neighborhood, compared to 15% statewide in 1997. Three percent of respondents reported having witnessed a violent crime in their neighborhood during the past year. This was substantially lower than the 8% reported statewide in 1996.

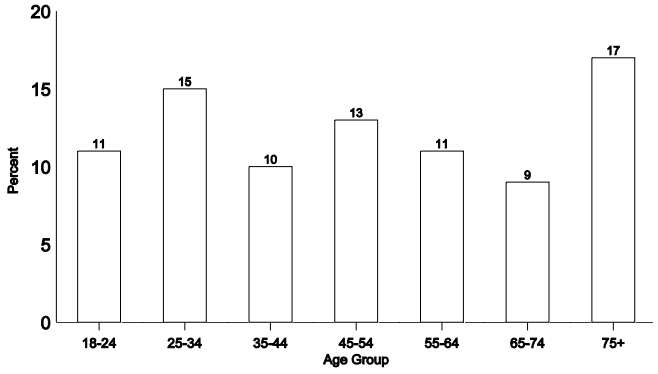
Twelve percent of respondents reported being afraid to leave their home at night which was substantially lower than the statewide percentage (31%) reported in 1996. Being afraid to leave home at night was not clearly associated with age, but was highest among persons ages 75 and older. Women were much more likely than men to report being afraid to leave home at night (20% vs 3%). Fear of leaving home at night decreased with rising education and rising income. Other factors which appeared to be associated with fear of leaving home at night included living in an unsafe neighborhood, being widowed, having witnessed a crime during the past year, having known or seen a victim of domestic violence, and living in Franklin County.

Thirteen percent of respondents reported having known or seen a victim of domestic violence. This was substantially lower than the percentage observed statewide in 1996 (30%). Knowing or seeing a victim of domestic violence rose with rising education and appeared to be higher among persons making $35,000 or more than among persons making less than $35,000. This is consistent with patterns seen statewide in 1996. Other factors which appeared to be associated with having known or seen a victim of domestic violence during the past year included having witnessed a crime during the past year, living in an unsafe neighborhood, being in the age group 25 to 34, living in Anderson County, and being divorced or separated.

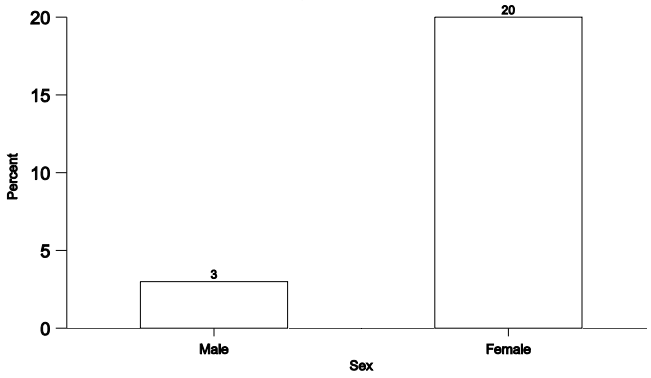
The National Committee for Injury Prevention and Control. (1989) Injury prevention: meeting the challenge. New York: Oxford University Press.

Governor's Substance Abuse Council. (1999). Kansas planning framework. State Incentive Cooperative Agreement, Federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

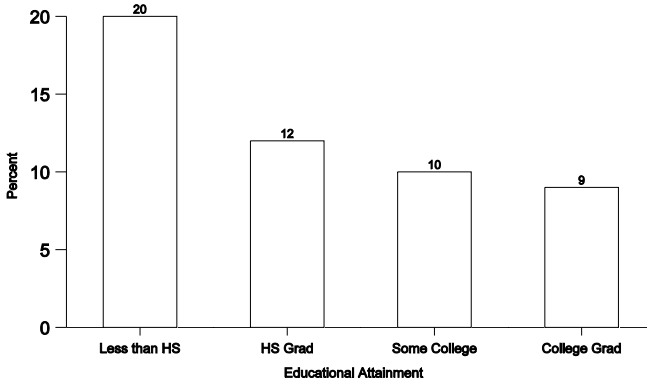
Percentage of Respondents Who Report Being Afraid to Leave Their Home at Night, by Age Group
FOCA, 1999-2000



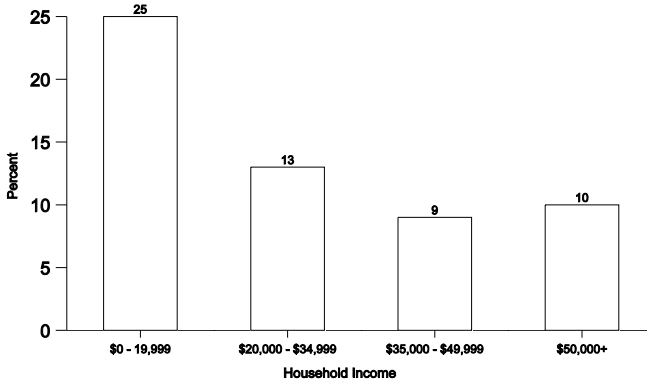

Percentage of Respondents Percentage of Respondents Who Report Being Afraid to Leave Their Home at Night, by Sex
FOCA, 1999-2000



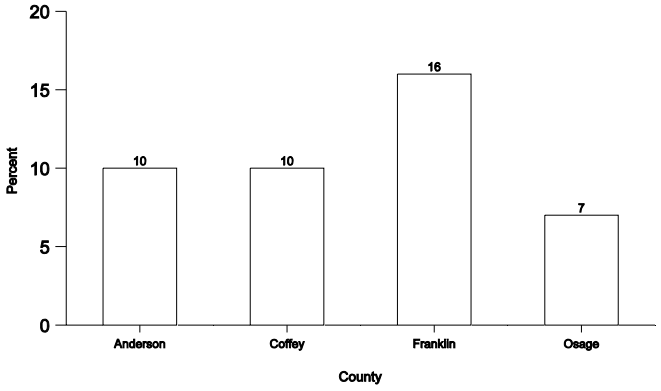

Percentage of Respondents Who Report Being Afraid to Leave Their Home at Night, by Educational Attainment
FOCA, 1999-2000



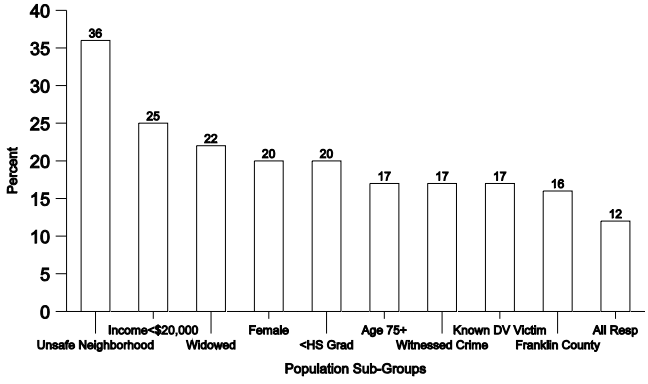

Percentage of Respondents Who Report Being Afraid to Leave Their Home at Night, by Income
FOCA, 1999-2000



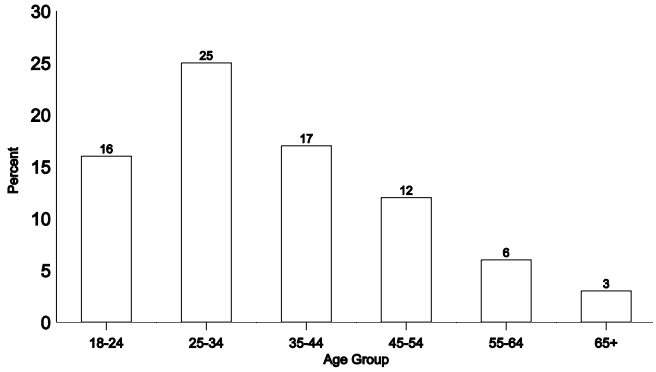

Percentage of Respondents Who Report Being Afraid to Leave Their Home at Night, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000



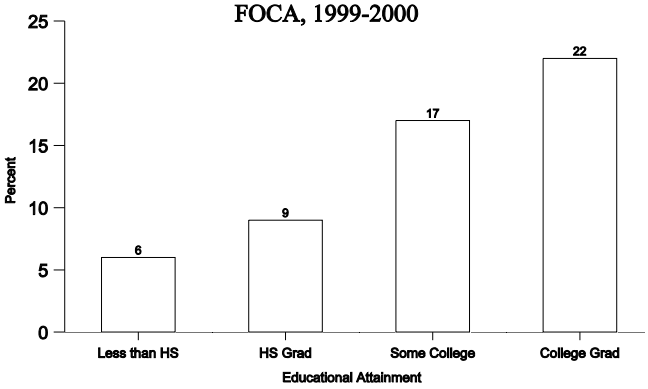

Percentage of Respondents Who Report Being Afraid to Leave Their Home at Night, Among Population Sub-Groups
FOCA, 1999-2000



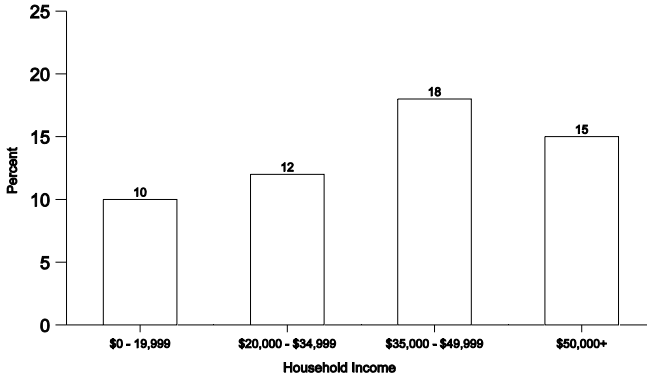
Percentage of Respondents Having Known or Seen Someone Hurt by Partner During the Past Year, by Age Group
FOCA, 1999-2000



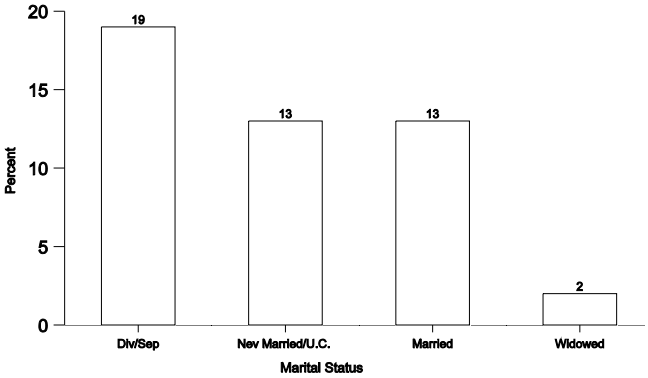

Percentage of Respondents Having Known or Seen Someone Hurt by Partner During the Past Year, by Educational Attainment
FOCA, 1999-2000



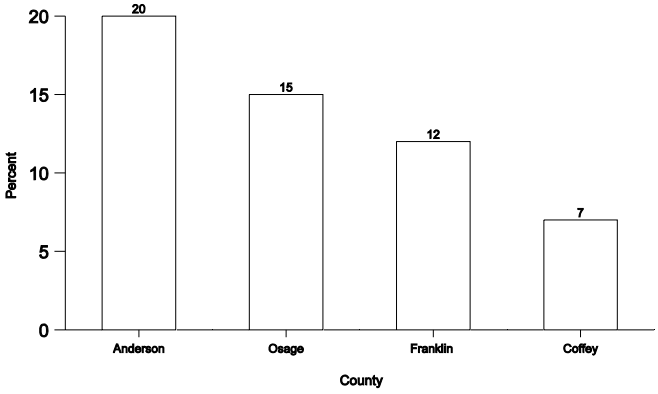

Percentage of Respondents Having Known or Seen Someone Hurt by Partner During the Past Year, by Income
FOCA, 1999-2000



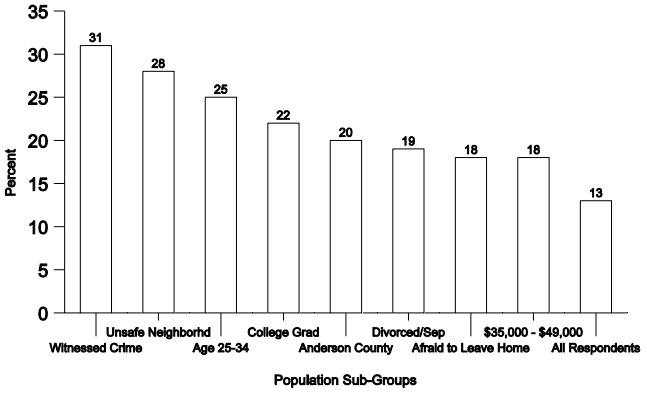

Percentage of Respondents Having Known or Seen Someone Hurt by Partner During the Past Year, by Marital Status
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Respondents Having Known or Seen Someone Hurt by Partner During the Past Year, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Respondents Having Known or Seen Someone Hurt by Partner During the Past Year, Among Population Sub-Groups
FOCA, 1999-2000



**Any firearm in the home:** *Respondents who reported keeping a firearm in or around the home including garage, storage area, or motor vehicle.*
**Firearm loaded and unlocked:** *Respondents who reported keeping a firearm in or around the home which is both loaded and unlocked.*

# Firearms

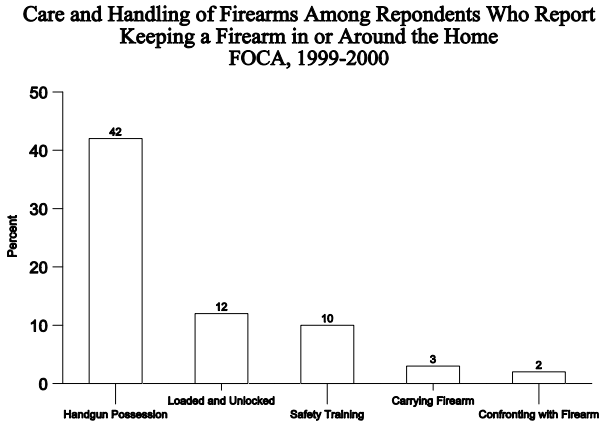
## Background

In 1998 in Kansas, 327 persons died of firearm related injuries making it a more common cause of death than either kidney disease or liver disease. An analysis of Kansas firearm related deaths from the early 1990's found that over 90% of firearm fatalities were intentional. Approximately three-fifths of persons who died of firearm injuries in Kansas died of self-inflicted wounds; one-third were victims of homicide, and the rest died from unintentional wounds. Both Kansas and the US have experienced a decline in firearm related deaths since the rate peaked in 1993. The reasons for the decline are unknown, although a variety of reasons have been proposed (prevention programs, legislation, economic conditions, law enforcement). Understanding how citizens in a community use and store firearms may be important to a community which is undertaking efforts to prevent firearm related injury and death.

## Who's at Risk in Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, and Osage Counties

Forty-seven percent of respondents reported keeping a firearm in or around the home and 20% of respondents reporting keeping a handgun. The main reason reported for keeping a firearm was hunting or sport (81%); 6% reported that their main reason for keeping a firearm was protection. Sixty-four percent of those keeping a firearm around the home reported that one or more of the firearms belonged to them personally. Only 9% reported having attended firearm safety training within the past three years.

Firearm ownership increased with increasing household income. While only one-third of those making less than $20,000 kept a gun in or around the home, 70% of persons making $50,000 or more reported doing so. Married respondents appeared to report keeping a gun in or around the house more commonly than persons who were not married. Keeping a firearm in or around the home appeared to be more common among those who reported either binge drinking (five or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion, one or more times during the past 30 days) or chronic drinking (consuming 60 or more drinks of alcohol during the past 30 days). Keeping a gun did not appear to vary greatly by county of residence



within the survey area.

Six percent of respondents reported having a loaded and unlocked firearm in or around the home. Eight persons (1% of the survey population) reported carrying a loaded weapon on their person for protection (excluding job related weapon carrying). Three of these eight persons had confronted another person with a firearm during the past year; persons who reported carrying a loaded firearm were significantly more likely to have confronted another person with a firearm than persons who did not carry a loaded weapon (OR=96, 95% CI=10-1154).

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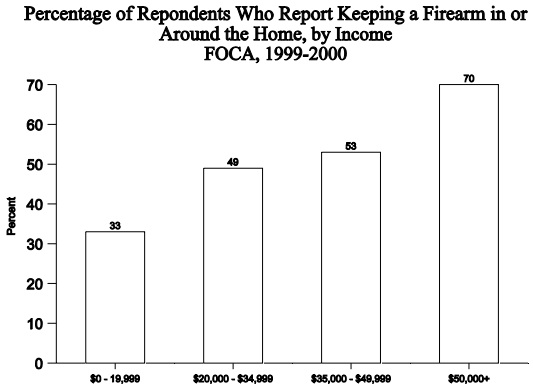
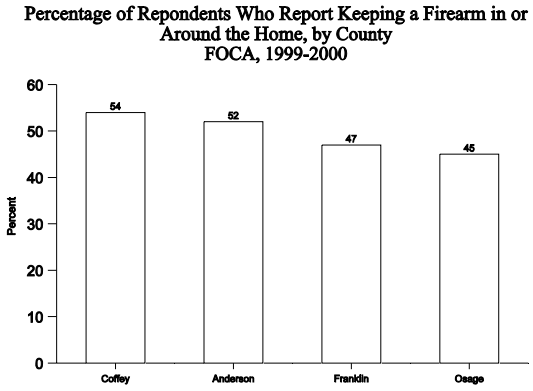
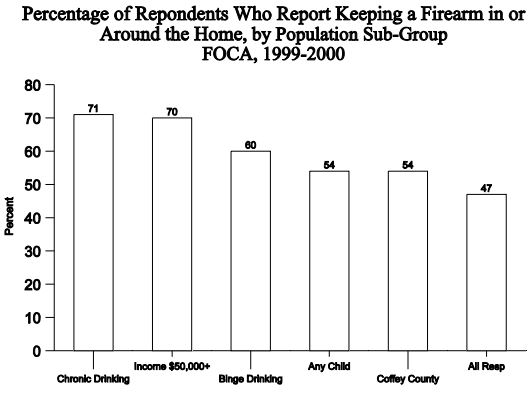
KDHE. (1998). Kansas Annual Summary of Vital Statistics.

KDHE. (1998). Injury Mortality in Kansas: 1990-1994.

CDC. (1999). Non-fatal and fatal firearm-related injuries – United States, 1993-1997. MMWR 48 (45), 1029-1033.



**Acute/Binge Drinking:** *Respondents who reported having five or more drinks on an occasion, one or more times during the past 30 days.*
**Chronic Drinking:** *Respondents who reported having sixty or more drinks during the past 30 days.*
**Drinking and Driving:** *Respondents who reported having driven after having too much to drink, one or more times in the past 30 days.*

# Alcohol Use

## Background

Consequences of alcohol use depend on when, how often, how much, blood level, and certain unique responses to ingestion that vary among individuals. Generally, the health effects arising from the use of alcohol relate to impaired reasoning and reflexes (leading to injuries and violence), exposure during pregnancy, and cumulative organ damage from chronic use. The highest safe level of chronic use of alcohol is unknown, but likely varies between individuals. Heavy alcohol consumption has been associated with an increased risk of numerous diseases including neurologic damage, vascular disease (heart disease, stroke, and high blood pressure), cirrhosis, and several types of cancer (e.g., esophageal, liver). Maternal use of alcohol during pregnancy is a leading cause of birth defects. No less a problem are the consequences of alcohol and drug use arising from impaired judgment of the user. The use of alcohol is a strong risk factor for both violent and unintentional injuries including homicide, suicide, assault, family abuse, motor vehicle crashes, and drowning. Alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases (including AIDS), and having an unintended pregnancy.

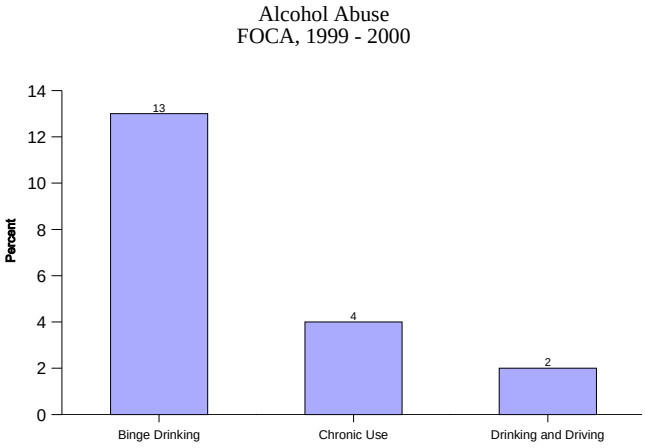
For this study alcohol use was assessed using three indicators to measure high frequency of use, intoxication, and driving after drinking. Like all data in this survey, data related to alcohol use is self reported. However, while self-reported risk has been found to be accurate for many risk factors, self reported alcohol use is likely to be substantially under reported. Because of the difficulty involved in collecting data regarding alcohol use by methods other than self report, data derived from independently confirmed sources is rarely available.

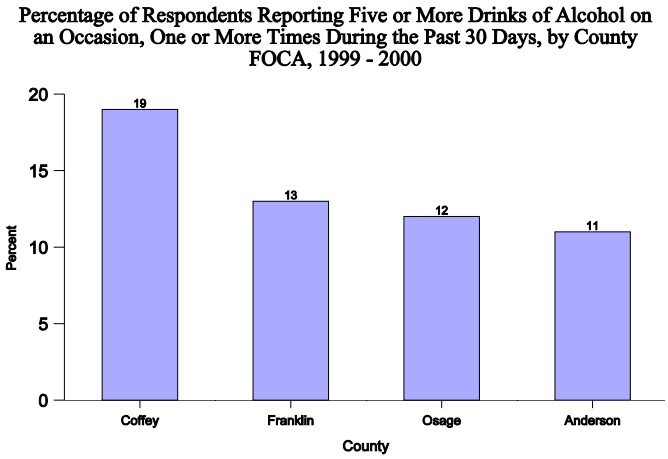
## Who's at Risk in Anderson, Coffey, Franklin and Osage Counties

Forty percent of respondents reported any alcohol consumption during the 30 days preceding the interview; however, less than 15% of respondents reported consuming alcohol more than five days during the previous 30 days. Four percent of respondents reported chronic drinking and 2% reported drinking and driving. These values are not significantly different than the values for those risk factors observed statewide.

Thirteen percent of respondents reported binge drinking which was not substantially different than the percentage observed statewide in 1999 (12%). Binge drinking was significantly more common among males than females, and was higher among the young than

the old. Binge drinking appeared to be higher among those with any college education than
among those without any college education, but little difference was noted across different income strata. Other factors which appeared to be associated with binge drinking included being employed for wages, feeling worried, tense or anxious 14 or more days out of the last 30 days, having any children in the home, being a current smoker, and living in Coffey County.

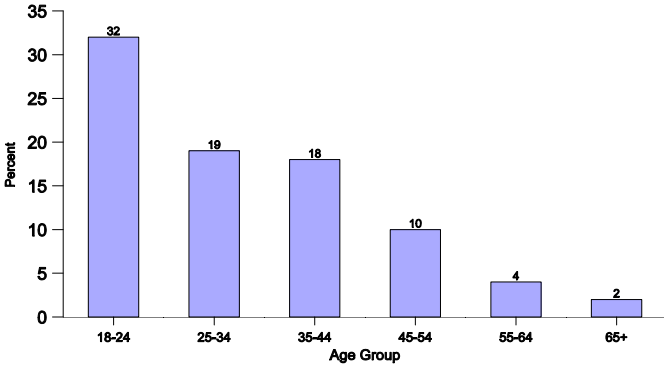


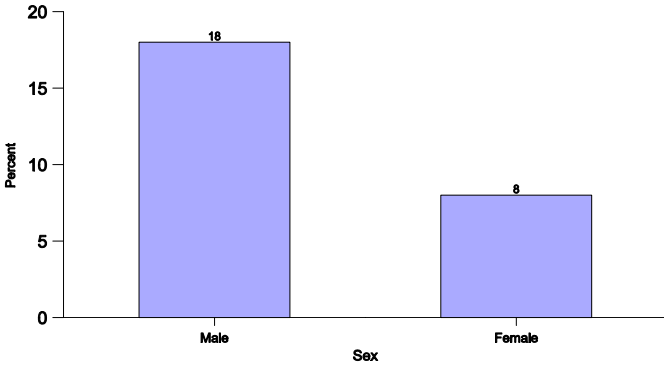

National Committee for Injury Prevention and Control. (1989) Injury prevention: meeting the challenge. New York: Oxford University Press.

Dufour, M.C. (1998) Alcohol Use. In: Brownson, R.C., Remington, P.L., Davis, J.R. (eds.). Chronic disease epidemiology and control, American Public Health Association, Washington DC: United Book Press.

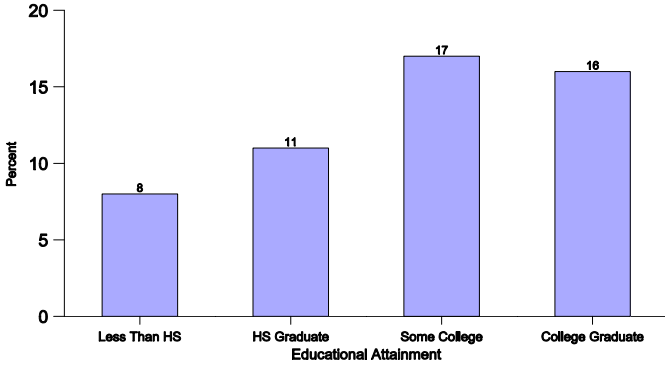
Percentage of Respondents Reporting Five or More Drinks of Alcohol on an Occasion, One or More Times During the Past 30 Days, by Age
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



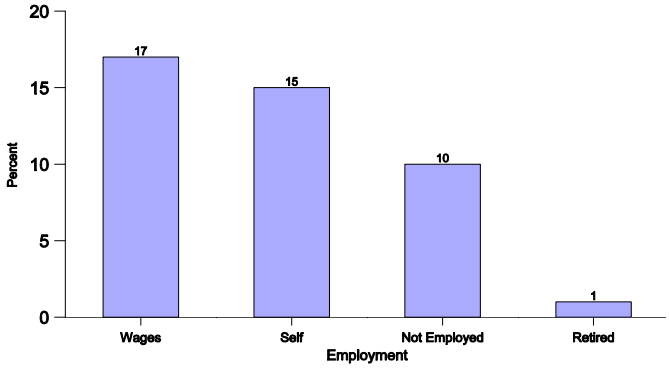

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Five or More Drinks of Alcohol on an Occasion, One or More Times During the Past 30 Days, by Sex
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



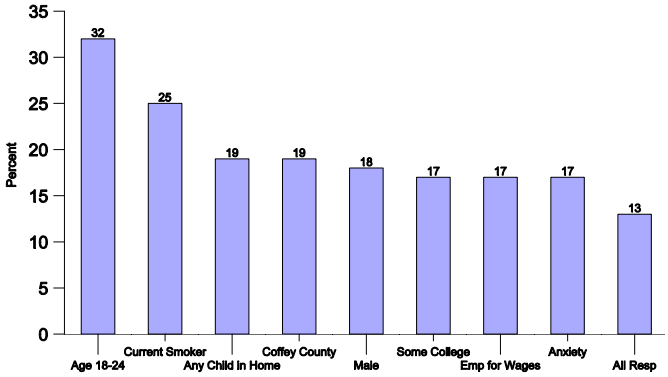

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Five or More Drinks of Alcohol on an Occasion, One or More Times During the Past 30 Days, by Education
FOCA, 1999 - 2000




Percentage of Respondents Reporting Five or More Drinks of Alcohol on an Occasion, One or More Times During the Past 30 Days, by Employment
FOCA, 1999 - 2000




Percentage of Respondents Reporting Five or More Drinks of Alcohol on an Occasion, One or More Times During the Past 30 Days, by Population Sub-Group
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



**Current Cigarette Smoking:** *Respondents who reported they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, and currently smoked everyday or some days.*
**Passive Smoke Exposure:** *Respondents who do not smoke but live with persons who smoke inside the home or work at sites where smoking is not either prohibited indoors or restricted to designated areas.*

# Smoking and Passive Smoke Exposure

## Background

Tobacco use is the leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for 400,000 deaths annually. Nearly one in five deaths can be attributed to tobacco use (McGinnis and Foege, 1993). The risk of premature death among men who smoke is 2.3 times higher than among men who do not smoke, and the risk of premature death among women who smoke is 1.9 times higher than among women who do not smoke. Smoking causes a variety of health problems including coronary heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, cerebrovascular disease (stroke), emphysema, chronic bronchitis, low birth weight babies, and cancers of the lung, larynx, mouth, esophagus, and bladder (Novotny and Giovino, 1998).

Despite the presence of warning labels on cigarette packages and the well-known adverse health consequences, almost one-fourth of adults in the United States continue to smoke cigarettes (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1997). Among persons who smoke, the health benefits of cessation are substantial. After 15 years off cigarettes, the risk of death for ex-smokers returns to nearly the risk for persons who have never smoked (American Cancer Society, 1999).

In addition to the health problems for smokers, persons exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), or secondhand smoke, are also at increased risk for health problems. Children are especially vulnerable to the risks of ETS. Children of smokers experience higher rates of lower respiratory infections and are at higher risk of asthma and ear infections (Novotny and Giovino, 1998).

## Who's at Risk in Anderson, Coffey, Franklin and Osage Counties

Twenty-one percent of residents in the four county area were current smokers which is not substantially different than the percentage of Kansans who smoke statewide. Among those who smoked, 55% smoked a pack or more of cigarettes per day. Approximately half of respondents reported ever having smoked, of which 55% no longer smoked. Among those who had quit, 8% had quit within the last six months and were at high risk of relapse (CDC, 1990).

Smoking was lowest among persons ages 65 and older, followed by persons ages 25-34. No difference was seen in the rate of smoking among males and females; this is different than the pattern observed statewide. In 1999 in Kansas, males were significantly more likely to smoke than females (24% vs. 18%). Only small differences were seen in smoking rates by either education or income. Other factors which appeared to be associated with an increased smoking risk included feeling worried tense or anxious for 14 or more days out of the last 30

days, feeling sad, blue or depressed for 14 or more days out of the last 30 days, being between 35 and 44 years old, and living in Anderson County.

Approximately one-fourth of non-smokers of working age (18-64) were at risk of being exposed to passive smoke either at home or in the workplace. Among those ages 65 and over, only 4% were at risk for passive smoke exposure. Risk for exposure to passive smoke varied markedly with employment; those who were self-employed reported the highest risk of passive smoke exposure (31%), followed by those employed for wages (23%). Males were at higher risk of passive smoke exposure than females.

American Cancer Society. (1999). Quitting smoking [On-line]. Available: http://www.cancer.org/tobacco/index.html

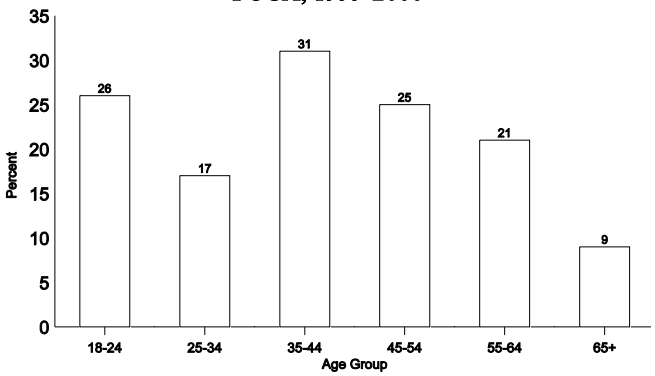
Novotny, T. E., & Giovino, G. A. (1998). Tobacco use. In R. C. Brownson, P. L. Remington & J. R. Davis (Eds.), Chronic disease epidemiology and control. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1997). Cigarette smoking among adults -- United States, 1995. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 46,1218-1220.

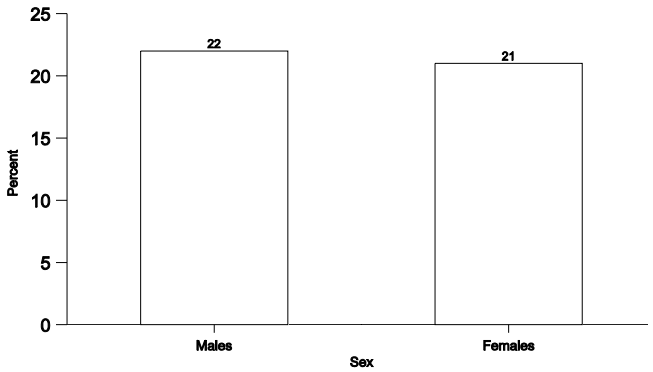
McGinnis, J.M. & Foege, W.H. (1993). Actual causes of death in the United States. Journal of the American Medical Association, 270, 2207-2212.

Centers for Disease Control. (1990). The health benefits of smoking cessation: A report of the Surgeon General. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, DHHS publication: 90-8416.

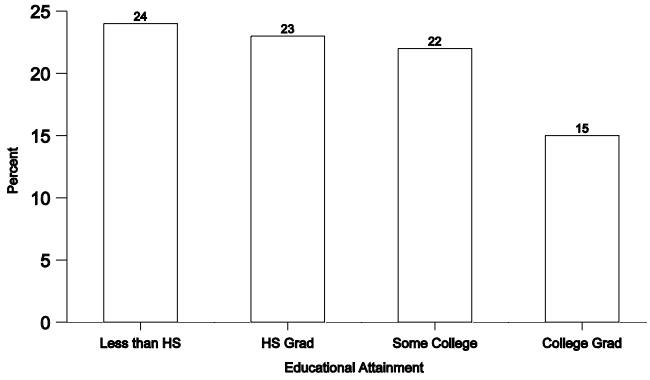
## Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke, by Age Group FOCA, 1999-2000



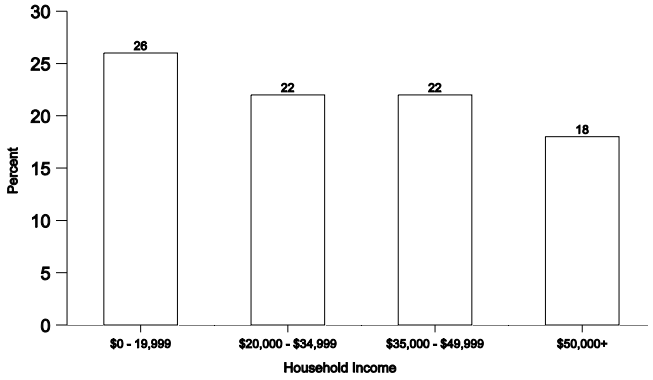

## Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke, by Sex FOCA, 1999-2000



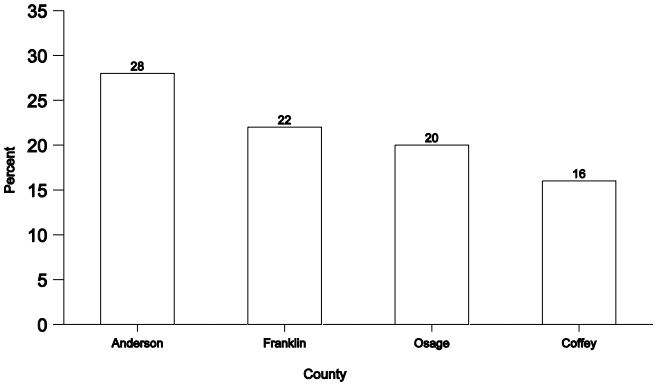

## Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke, by Educational Attainment FOCA, 1999-2000



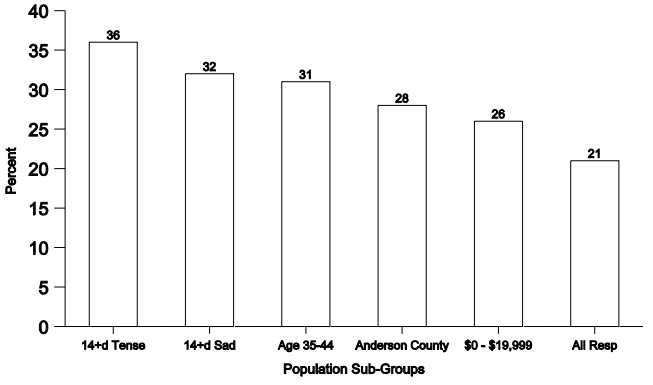

## Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke, by Income FOCA, 1999-2000



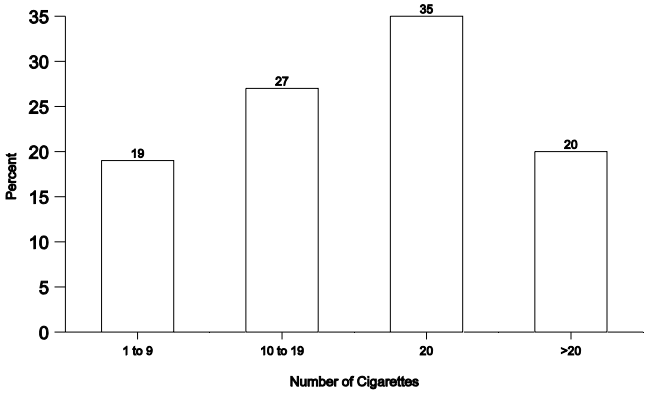

## Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke, by County FOCA, 1999-2000



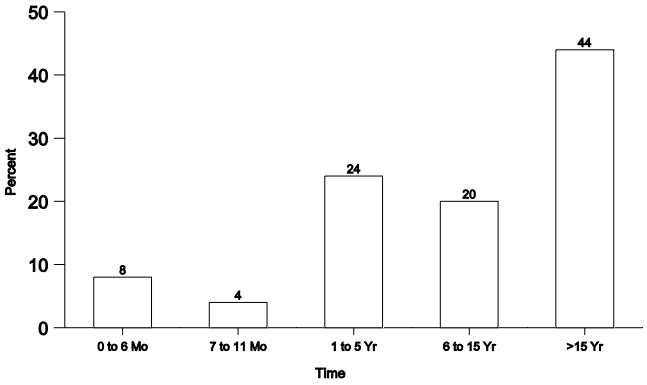

## Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke, Among Population Sub-Groups FOCA, 1999-2000



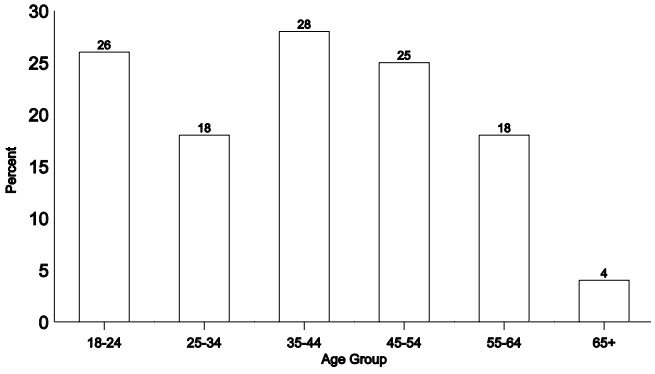
Percentage of Daily Smokers, by Daily Cigarette Consumption
FOCA, 1999-2000



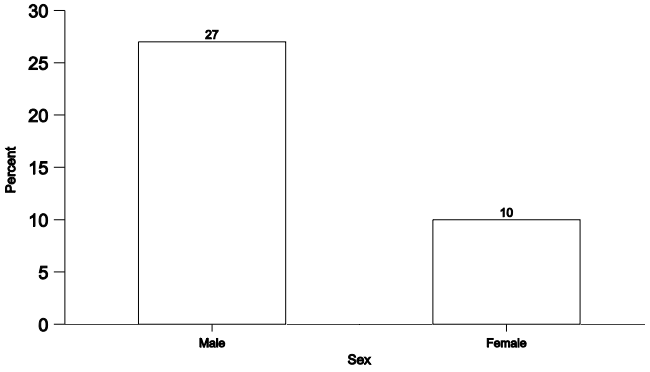

Elapsed Time Since Last Daily Smoking, Among Former Smokers
FOCA, 1999 - 2000



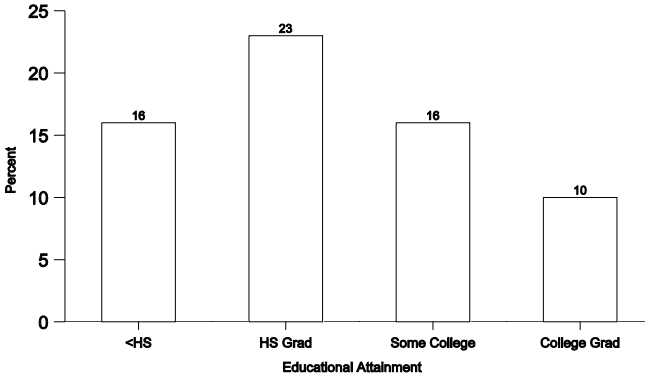

Percentage of Respondents Exposed to Passive Smoke,
by Age Group
FOCA, 1999-2000



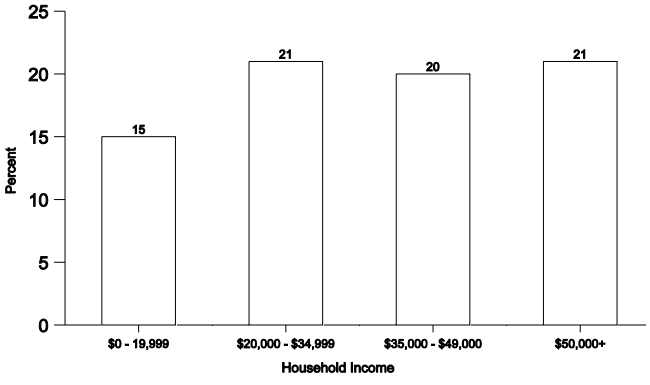

Percentage of Respondents Exposed to Passive Smoke,
by Sex
FOCA, 1999-2000



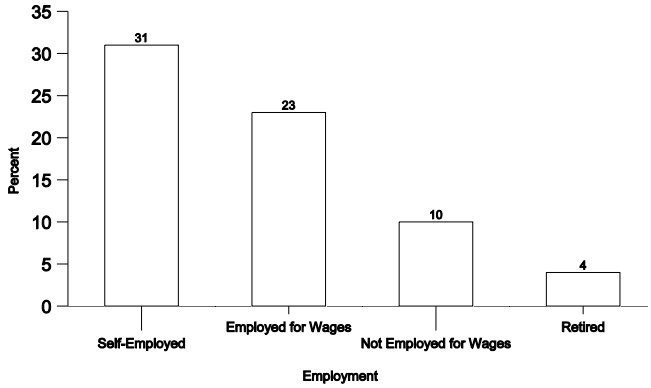

Percentage of Respondents Exposed to Passive Smoke,
by Educational Attainment
FOCA, 1999-2000



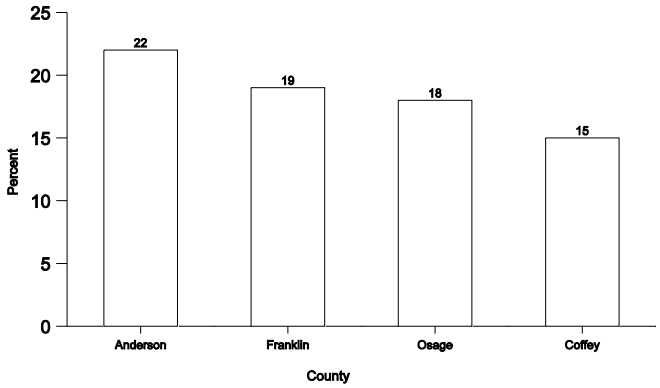

Percentage of Respondents Exposed to Passive Smoke,
by Income
FOCA, 1999-2000



Percentage of Respondents Exposed to Passive Smoke,
by Employment
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Respondents Exposed to Passive Smoke,
by County
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Respondents Exposed to Passive Smoke,
Among Population Sub-Groups
FOCA, 1999-2000

**Lacked Health Care Coverage:** *Respondents who reported that they lacked any form of health care coverage, including health insurance, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO), Medicare, Medicaid, or military insurance plans.*
**Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost:** *Respondents who reported that they were unable to see a doctor due to the cost during the past twelve months.*
**Lacked Usual Source of Routine Health Care:** *Respondents who reported that they did not have at least one doctor or health professional that they saw for their routine medical care.*

# Health Care Access and Insurance Coverage

## Background

In its study of access to health care in America, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) panel defined access as the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best possible health outcomes. The panel suggested that the test of equity of access involved determining whether or not there were systematic differences in use and outcomes among different groups, and, if so, identifying whether or not there were barriers that supported a differential access to care. In addition to the poor, other populations identified as potentially having reduced access to care included racial and ethnic minorities, rural residents and persons with a disability.

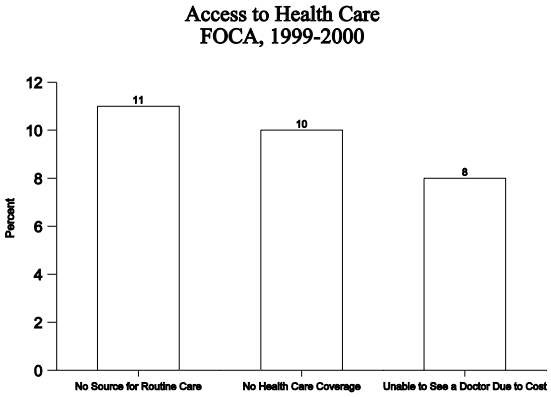
The percentage of the population with health insurance is one measure of access to care; however, even those persons who have insurance may have only hospitalization coverage, may have high deductibles, or may be unable to afford medications prescribed. A second indicator, being unable to see a doctor due to cost, attempts to measure provider visits actually foregone due to financial access barriers. Usual source of care is measured by the third indicator. Having a usual source of provider care appears to influence health care seeking behavior and has been shown to increase the likelihood that a person will access preventive care services.

## Who's at Risk in Anderson, Coffey, Franklin and Osage Counties

Ten percent of the survey population reported not having health insurance at the time of the survey and 14% reported being without insurance at some time during the past 12 months (including those without insurance at the time of the survey). For most of those without health insurance at the time of the survey the problem was of long duration; 71% reported being uninsured for at least two years. Persons ages 18-24 reported higher rates of being uninsured than older persons. Being uninsured generally decreased with advancing age, education and income. Other factors which appeared to be associated with not having insurance included not being employed for wages and having never been married. Among those with insurance, 28% reported being covered by Medicare and less than 1% reported being covered by Medicaid. Over 60% of persons with insurance reported being covered by employer purchased plans.

The most common reasons given for not having insurance at the time of the survey were inability to afford the premiums (39%), change in employment status (14%), and inability of the respondent to obtain coverage through the employer (7%). Among persons with insurance at the time of the survey but without insurance at some time during the past 12 months, the most common reasons given for their gap in insurance coverage were change in employment status

(37%), inability to obtain insurance through their employer (21%), and inability to afford premiums (18%).




Twenty-nine percent of respondents with health care coverage reported having a second form of coverage. Persons without a second form of coverage were more likely to report being unable to see a doctor due to cost than persons who had a second source of health care coverage (7% vs 3%), but the difference was of borderline statistical significance. Having a second source of health care coverage was relatively uncommon for all age groups except those age 65 and older. Eighty percent of respondents ages 65 and older reported having a second form of coverage.

Eight percent of respondents reported being unable to see a doctor due to cost. Inability to see a doctor due to cost generally decreased with advancing age. Although almost all persons ages 65 and older had health insurance, 6% of persons ages 65 and older reported being unable to see a doctor due to cost. Inability to see a doctor due to cost was higher among those without any college education than among those with any college education and among those earning less than $20,000 per year than among those earning $20,000 or more. Other factors which appeared to be associated with inability to see a doctor due to cost included not being employed for wages and being divorced or separated.

Eleven percent of respondents reported that they did not have a usual source for routine health care. Not having a usual source for routine health care was higher among persons less than 45, but did not appear to be strongly associated with income, educational attainment or county of residence. The most commonly reported reason for not having a usual source of care was not needing a doctor, which was reported by 47%.

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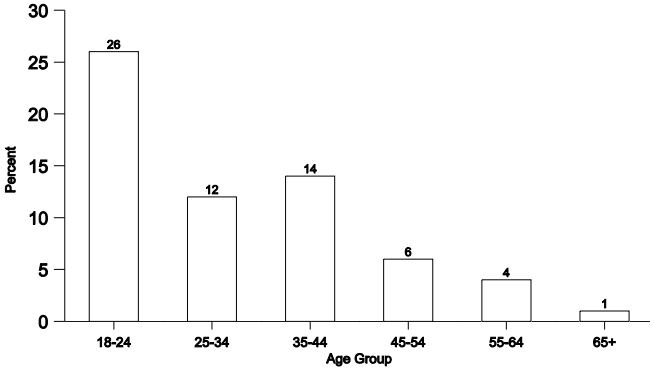
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1998). Access to quality health services. In Healthy people 2010 objectives: draft for public comment. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

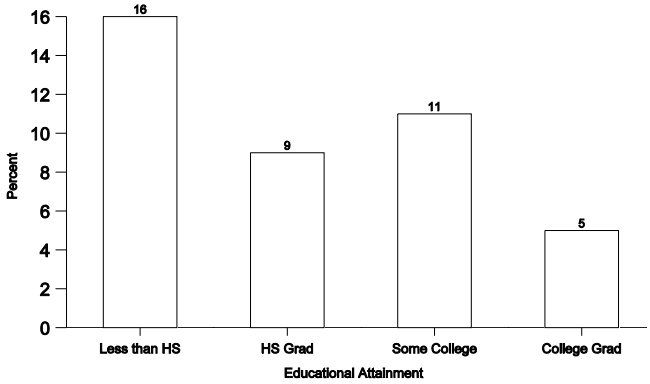
Institute of Medicine. (1983) . Access to health care in America. Millman, M. (ed.). Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Health and Human Services. (2000) . The initiative to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in health. Available at http://raceandhealth.hhs.gov/.

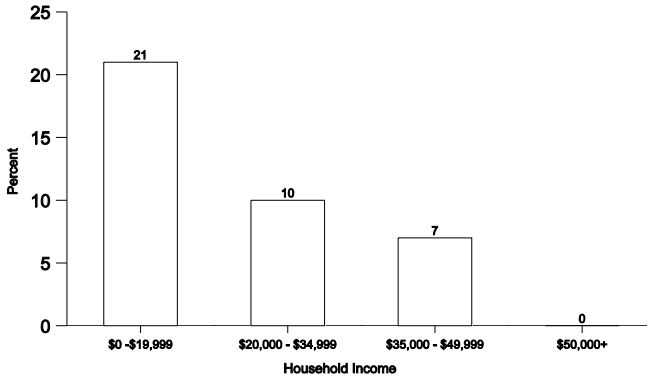
Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Insurance, by Age Group
FOCA, 1999-2000



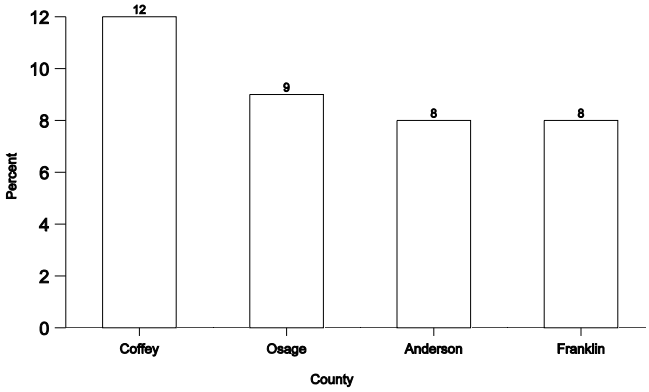

Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Insurance, by Educational Attainment
FOCA, 1999-2000



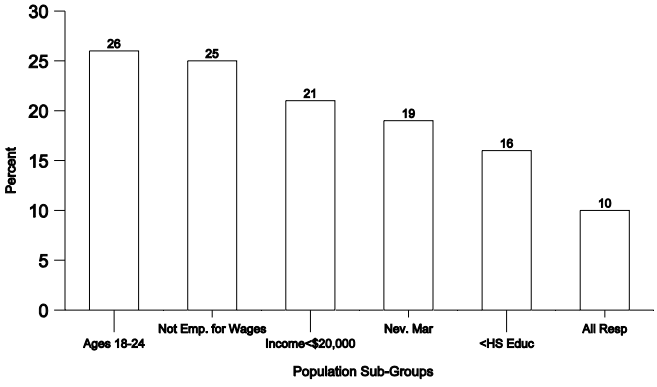

Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Insurance, by Income
FOCA, 1999-2000



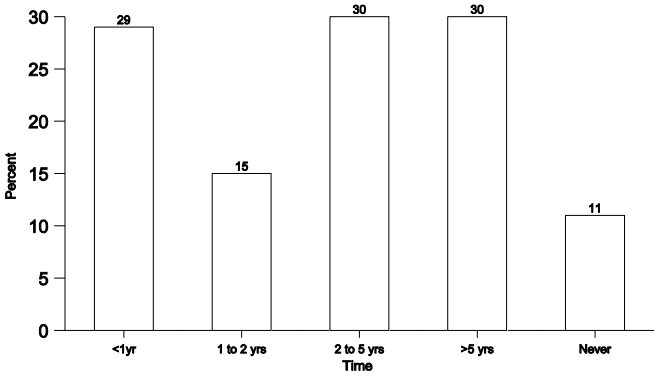

Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Insurance, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000



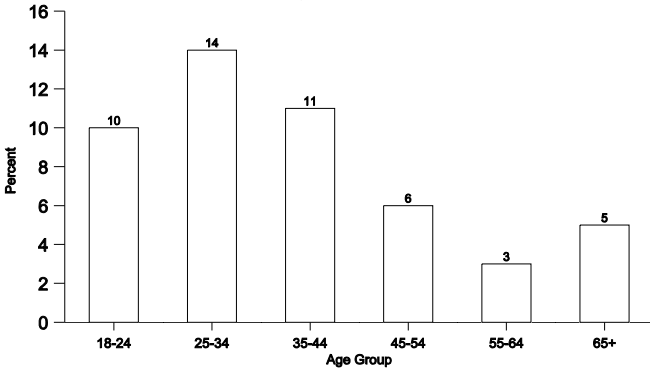

Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Insurance, Among Population Sub-Groups
FOCA, 1999-2000



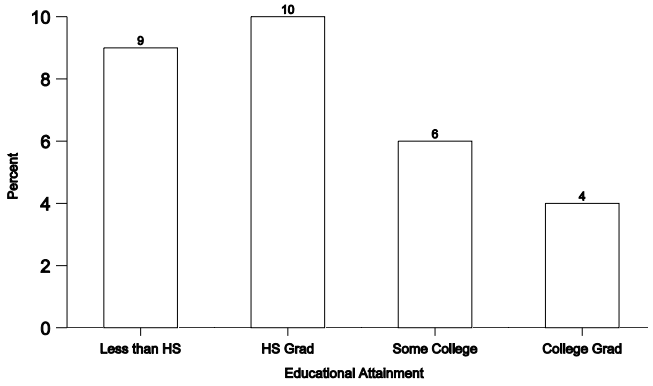

Length of Time Since Last Had Health Insurance
FOCA, 1999-2000



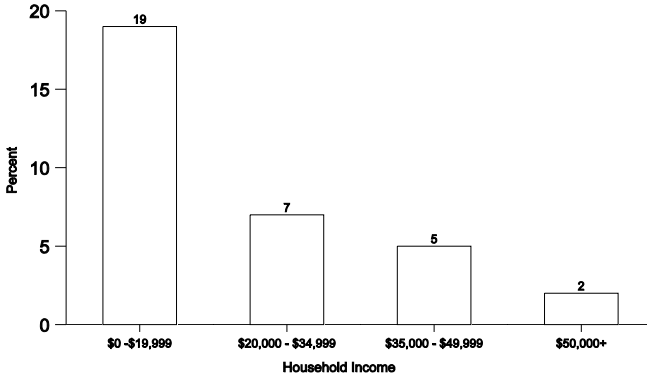
## Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See Doctor Due to Cost, by Age Group FOCA, 1999-2000



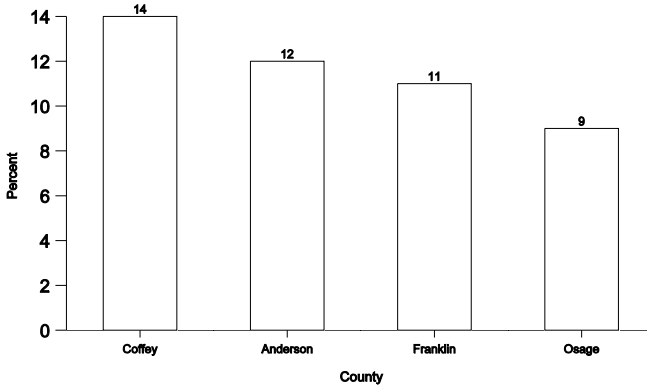

## Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See Doctor Due to Cost, by Educational Attainment FOCA, 1999-2000



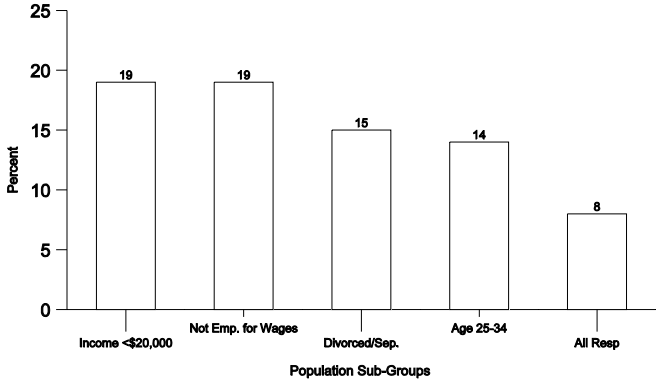

## Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See Doctor Due to Cost, by Income FOCA, 1999-2000



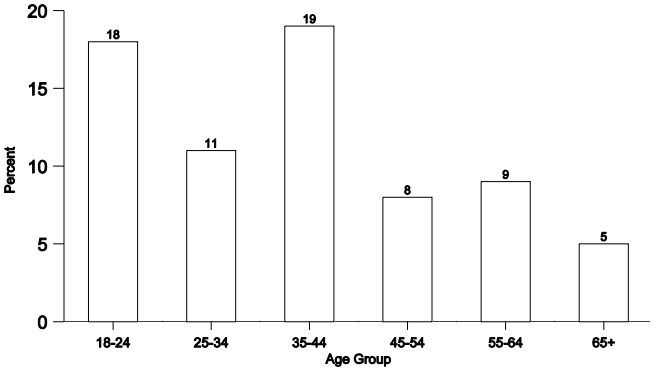

## Percentage of Respondents Reporting Lack Source of Routine Health Care, by County FOCA, 1999-2000



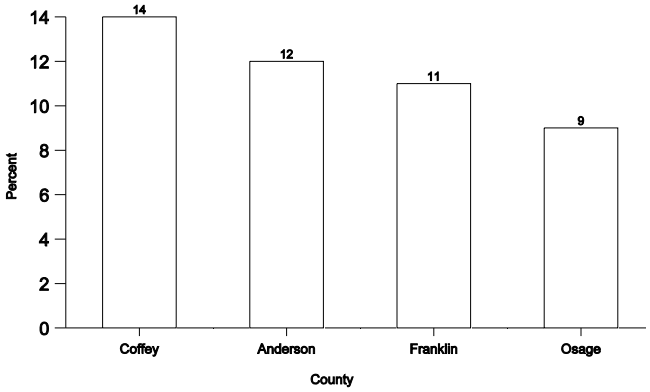

## Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See Doctor Due to Cost, Among Population Sub-Groups FOCA, 1999-2000



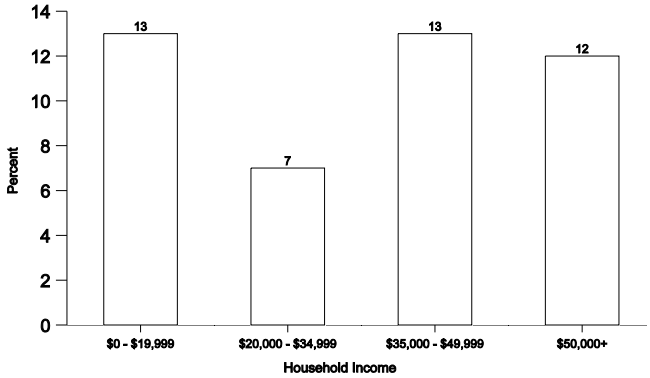

## Percentage of Respondents Who Report Lacking a Source of Routine Health Care, by Age Group FOCA, 1999-2000



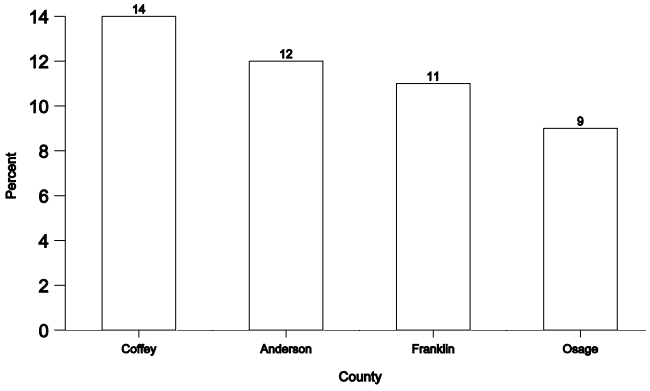
Percentage of Respondents Who Report Lacking a Source of Routine Health Care, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Respondents Who Report Lacking a Source of Routine Health Care, by Income
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Respondents Who Report Lacking a Source of Routine Health Care, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000



**Low satisfaction with health care:** *Respondents who rated their satisfaction with overall health care as fair or poor among those who use health care services.*
**Poor proximity to health care:** *Respondents who rated travel time or distance to site of health care as fair or poor among those with a usual source of care.*
**Lost access to health care provider:** *Respondents who reported changing doctors in the past two years due to change in job, insurance, money owed, or provider absence.*

# Health Care Utilization

## Background

Measuring quality of health care has become an important part of improving the health care delivery system in the past few years. Systematic efforts to monitor and improve quality of care initially led to the identification of ways to measure outcomes. Did the patient get better? Were complications avoided? Was the best therapy given? As the health care delivery system's understanding of what constituted good care evolved, indicators of the responsiveness of the health care system and the preferences of patients were added. Was the care timely? Was the patient able to see the provider of their choice? Was continuity of care maintained? Was the patient satisfied? This analysis concentrates on three such indicators - satisfaction with care, proximity to care, and continuity of care.

## Who's at Risk in Anderson, Coffey, Frankin and Osage Counties

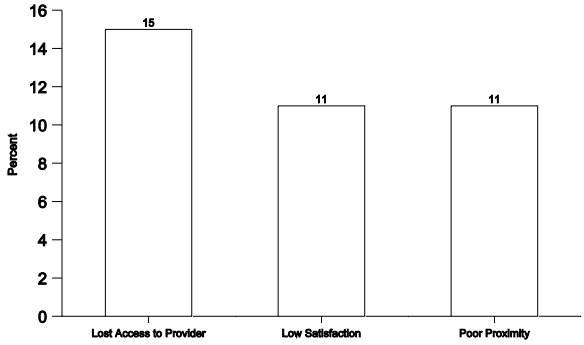
Eleven percent of respondents rated their satisfaction with their health care as fair or poor. Low satisfaction was highest among those in the 45 to 54 age group and lowest among those ages 65 and older. Males appeared to be more likely to report low satisfaction than females, but the difference was not statistically significant. Satisfaction did not appear to vary much by education or by county, but did appear to be higher among persons in households earning less than $20,000 than among persons in households with higher incomes. Other factors which appeared to be associated with low satisfaction with health care included being unable to see a doctor during the past year due to cost, being divorced or separated, and rating distance or time traveled to see provider as fair or poor.

Eleven percent of respondents rated the distance or time traveled to see their provider as fair or poor. Poor proximity to care appeared to be substantially lower among those younger than 45 years than among those ages 45 and older. While little variation was seen by education, poor proximity appeared to be more commonly reported among those in households earning $35,000 or more than among those in households earning less than $35,000. Poor proximity to one's health care provider appeared to be markedly different between counties; it was highest among residents of Anderson County and lowest in Coffey County. Other factors which appeared to be associated with poor proximity to one's health care provider included being self-employed and having low satisfaction with care received.

Respondents were asked when they last changed doctors and the reasons they changed. Persons who changed doctors within the last two years and who reported that the reason they

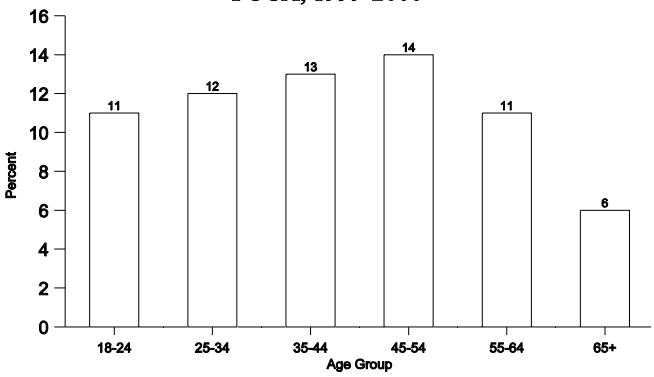
changed doctors was a change in job, a change in health care coverage, relocation or retirement of the provider, or because the respondent owed money to the provider were considered to represent involuntary loss of access to the doctor. Fifteen percent of respondents reported that they had loss access to their doctor during the last two years. Losing access appeared to be more common among persons between the ages of 25 and 54 than among persons in other age groups. Losing access increased with increasing education, but did not appear to be strongly associated with income. Persons living in Franklin and Osage Counties appeared to be the counties with the highest reported loss of access to doctors and Coffey had the lowest reported loss of access.

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Various Indicators of Health Care Utilization
FOCA, 1999-2000

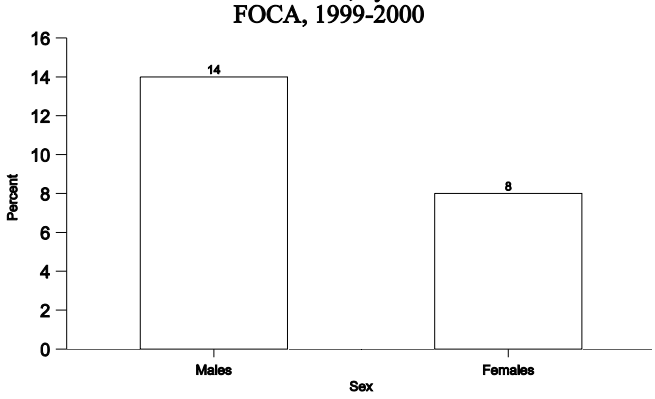



Blumenthal, D. (1996). Quality of care – what is it? NEJM , 335(12), 891-894.

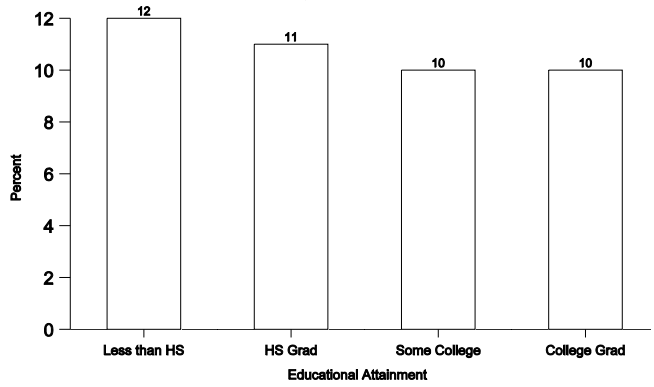
Percentage of Respondents Reporting Low Satisfaction with Health Care, by Age
FOCA, 1999-2000



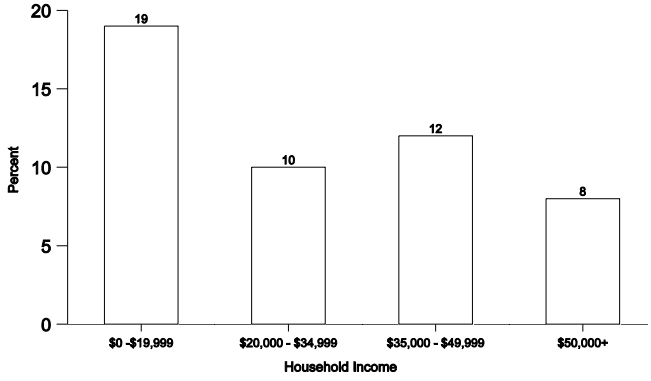

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Low Satisfaction with Health Care, by Sex
FOCA, 1999-2000



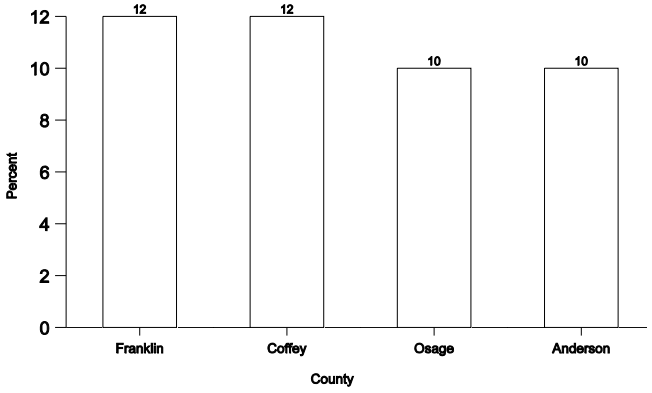

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Low Satisfaction with Health Care, by Education
FOCA, 1999-2000



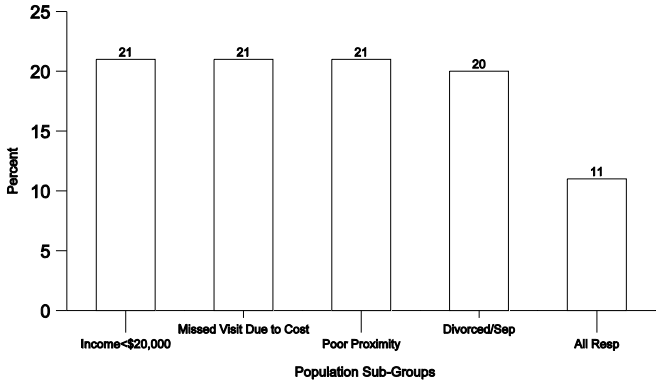

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Low Satisfaction with Health Care, by Income
FOCA, 1999-2000



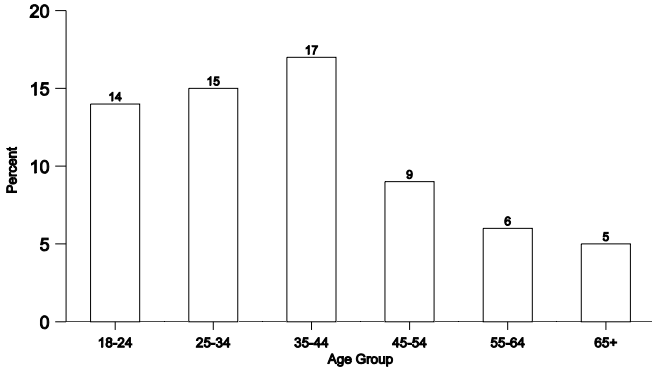

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Low Satisfaction with Health Care, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000



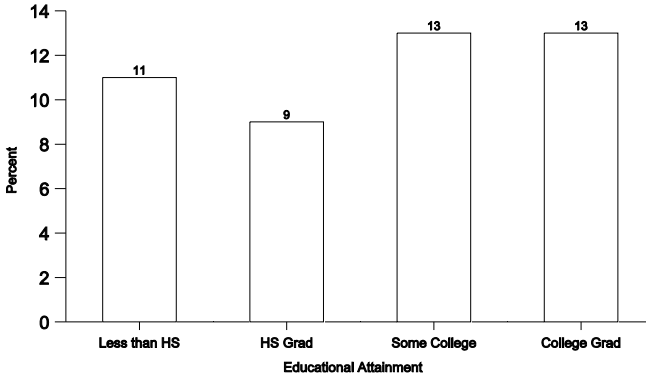

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Low Satisfaction with Health Care, by Population Sub-Group
FOCA, 1999-2000



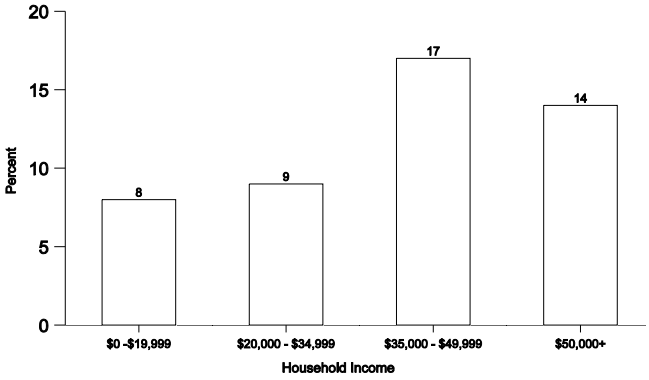
Percentage of Respondents Reporting Poor Proximity to Health Care, by Age Group
FOCA, 1999-2000



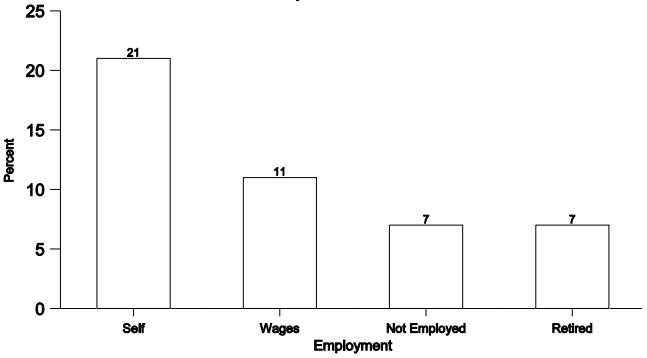

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Poor Proximity to Health Care, by Educational Attainment
FOCA, 1999-2000



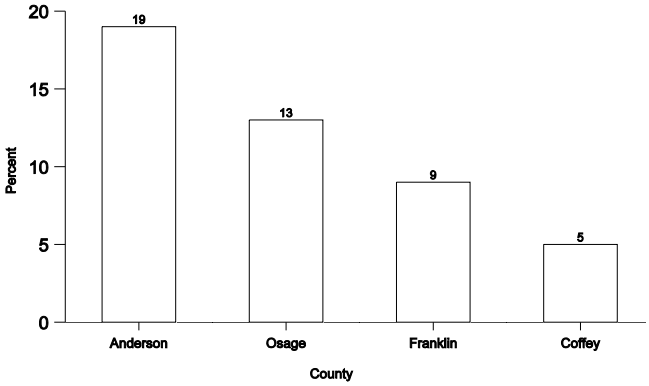

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Poor Proximity to Health Care, by Income
FOCA, 1999-2000



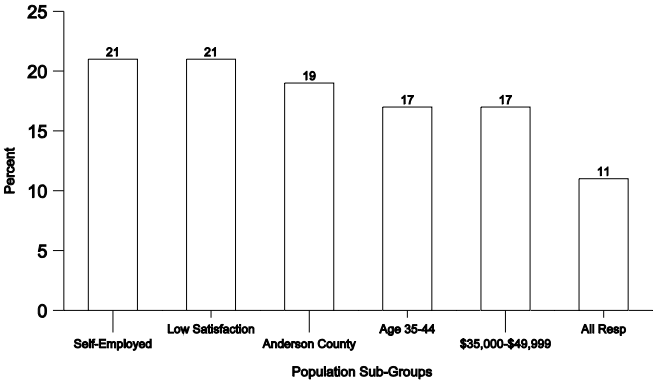

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Poor Proximity to Health Care, by Employment
FOCA, 1999-2000



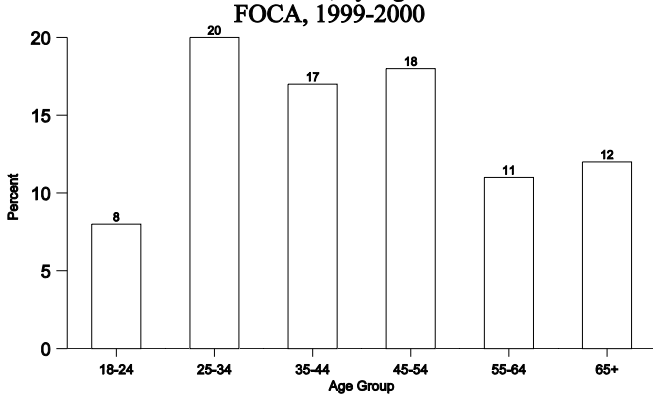

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Poor Proximity to Health Care, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000



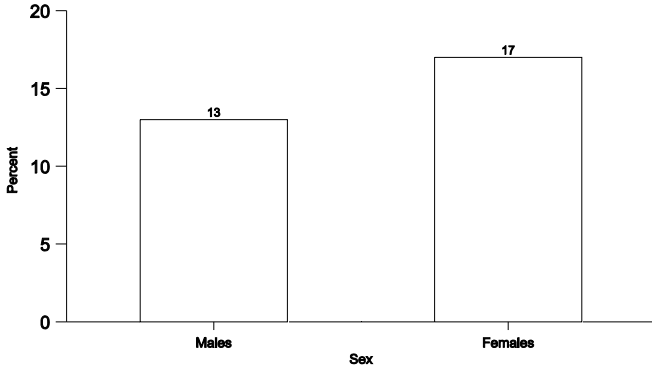

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Poor Proximity to Health Care, by Population Sub-Group
FOCA, 1999-2000



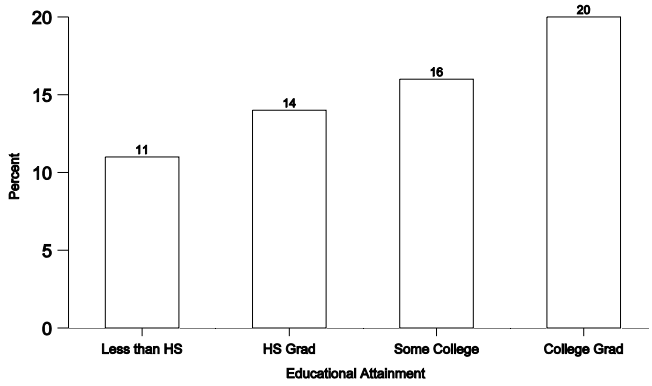
Percentage of Respondents Reporting Loss of Access to Provider, by Age
FOCA, 1999-2000



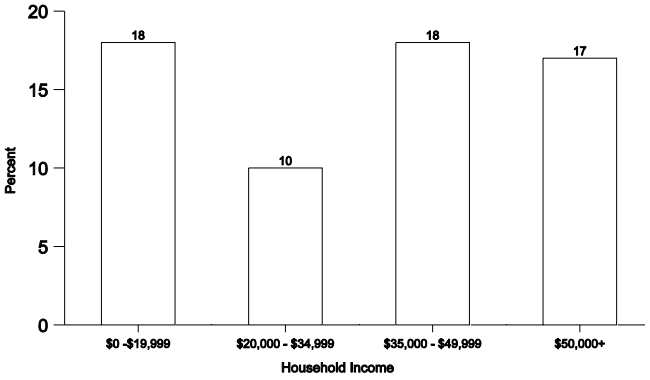

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Loss of Access to Provider, by Sex
FOCA, 1999-2000



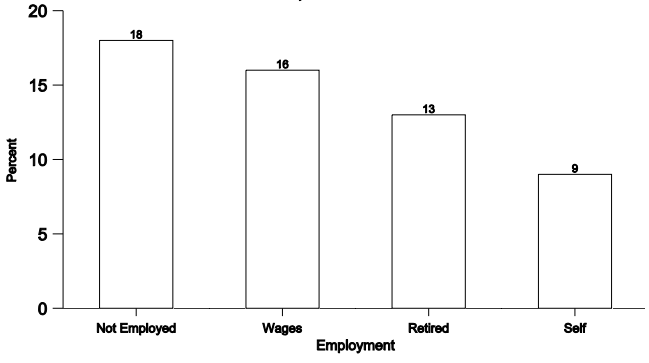

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Loss of Access to Provider, by Education
FOCA, 1999-2000



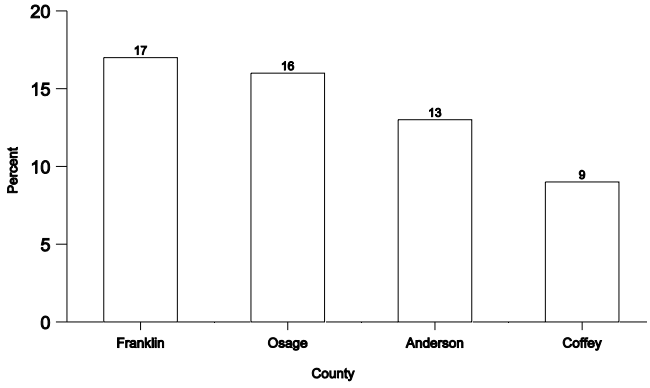

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Loss of Access to Provider, by Income
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Respondents Reporting Loss of Access to Provider, by Employment
FOCA, 1999-2000




Percentage of Respondents Reporting Loss of Access to Provider, by County
FOCA, 1999-2000



## All Question Table

This table provides the text of each question followed by the number and percentage of respondents for each response category (excluding unknown and refused). In some cases, a question was asked of a subset of the respondents rather than all respondents. For instance, the question *"Do you smoke now?"* was only asked of persons who reported having ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. However, the denominator for this question has been adjusted for this table to represent the entire population, thereby providing the percentage of current smokers in the entire population rather than the percentage of smoker among those who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes. The correct denominator is provided parenthetically after the text of the question.

All responses in this survey are weighted (see technical notes). Unless otherwise stated, results are weighted to adults 18 years and older. Questions which pertain to households are weighted using a household weight and questions which pertain to children are weighted using a child weight appropriate to the age group specified by the question. When a household or child weight was used, this is specified after the text of the question.



| **Section 1: Health Status** | **n** | **%** |
|---|---|---|
| *Would you say that in general your health is: (among all respondents)* | | |
| Excellent | 177 | 24.4 |
| Very good | 271 | 34.6 |
| Good | 199 | 27.2 |
| Fair | 79 | 10.0 |
| Poor | 24 | 3.8 |
| **Section 2: Health Care Access** | **n** | **%** |
| *Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMO's, or government plans such as Medicare? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 685 | 90.5 |
| No | 60 | 9.5 |
| *Do you have Medicare? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 203 | 22.6 |
| No | 544 | 77.4 |
| *What type of medical care coverage do you use to pay for most of your medical care? (among all respondents)* | | |
| From employer | 311 | 43.9 |
| From other's employer | 102 | 15.3 |
| Self purchased | 47 | 6.4 |
| Medicare | 203 | 22.8 |
| Medicaid | 3 | 0.5 |
| Other | 14 | 1.6 |
| None | 60 | 9.6 |
| *About how long has it been since you had health care coverage? (among persons reporting no current health care coverage)* | | |
| Within past 6 months | 9 | 15.0 |
| Within past year | 11 | 14.6 |
| Within past two years | 7 | 14.7 |
| Within past five years | 11 | 15.0 |
| Five or more years ago | 19 | 29.8 |
| Never had coverage | 4 | 10.9 |

| Section 2: Health Care Access | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past 12 months was there any time that you did not have health care coverage? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 89 | 13.8 |
| No | 652 | 86.2 |
| *Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 59 | 8.1 |
| No | 691 | 91.9 |
| *Is there one particular doctor or health professional who you usually go to when you need routine medical care? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes, one | 650 | 85.3 |
| Yes, more than one | 25 | 3.7 |
| No | 74 | 11.0 |
| *About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check-up? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past year | 552 | 71.2 |
| Within the past two years | 70 | 9.5 |
| Within the past five years | 48 | 7.8 |
| Five or more years ago | 67 | 10.1 |
| Never | 6 | 1.5 |

| Section 3: Hypertension Awareness | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *About how long has it been since you last had your blood pressure taken by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past six months | 568 | 74.0 |
| Within the past year | 95 | 13.3 |
| Within the past two years | 39 | 5.7 |
| Within the past five years | 16 | 2.9 |
| Five or more years ago | 18 | 3.0 |
| Never | 4 | 1.1 |



| Section 3: Hypertension Awareness | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 213 | 27.1 |
| No | 532 | 72.9 |
| *Have you been told on more than one occasion that your blood pressure was high, or have you only been told this once? (among respondents told they had high blood pressure)* | | |
| More than once | 166 | 20.9 |
| Only once | 46 | 6.1 |
| Never told | 532 | 73.0 |

| Section 4: Cholesterol Awareness | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 546 | 70.3 |
| No | 180 | 29.7 |
| *About how long has it been since you last had your cholesterol checked? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past year | 392 | 50.9 |
| Within the past two years | 57 | 7.8 |
| Within the past five years | 49 | 6.0 |
| Five or more years ago | 35 | 5.0 |
| Never | 180 | 30.2 |
| *Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high? (among persons reporting having had their cholesterol checked)* | | |
| Yes | 194 | 32.8 |
| No | 348 | 67.2 |

| Section 5: Diabetes | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 45 | 5.7 |
| Yes, but during pregnancy only | 2 | 0.2 |
| No | 701 | 94.1 |

| Section 6: Exercise | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 485 | 65.0 |
| No | 265 | 35.0 |
| *How many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity during the past month? (total times per week for two physical activities, among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 265 | 35.3 |
| Less than three | 118 | 16.8 |
| Three to four | 176 | 22.7 |
| Five to six | 78 | 11.6 |
| Seven | 105 | 13.5 |

| Section 7: Seat Belt Use | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Always | 469 | 61.9 |
| Nearly always | 130 | 17.2 |
| Sometimes | 63 | 8.5 |
| Seldom | 33 | 4.1 |
| Never | 53 | 8.2 |
| Never ride in car | 1 | 0.1 |



| Section 7: Seat Belt Use | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How often does the [0-15 year old] child in your household use a car safety seat [under 5 years] or seatbelt [5-15 years]? (among households with one or more children 0-15 years old, weighted for children 0-15)* | | |
| Always | 169 | 82.9 |
| Nearly always | 23 | 9.4 |
| Sometimes | 12 | 5.0 |
| Seldom | 3 | 1.0 |
| Never | 4 | 1.8 |

| Section 8: Tobacco | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 339 | 47.2 |
| No | 407 | 52.8 |
| *Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes (some days or all days) | 151 | 21.2 |
| No | 594 | 78.8 |
| *On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke? (among persons who smoke some or all days)* | | |
| Less than half pack per day (ppd) | 25 | 18.3 |
| More than half, but less than one ppd | 41 | 26.5 |
| One ppd | 54 | 34.8 |
| More than one, but less than two ppd | 11 | 7.5 |
| Two or more ppd | 17 | 12.9 |
| *During the past 12 months, have you quit for one day or longer? (among persons who smoke daily)* | | |
| Yes | 64 | 50.0 |
| No | 71 | 50.0 |

| Section 8: Tobacco | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly, that is daily? (among former smokers)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Within the past month | 5 | 2.4 |
| Within the past three months | 4 | 2.8 |
| Within the past six months | 4 | 3.2 |
| Within the past year | 7 | 3.3 |
| Within the past five years | 45 | 23.1 |
| Within the past 15 years | 44 | 19.9 |
| 15 or more years ago | 74 | 42.4 |
| Never smoked regularly | 4 | 2.9 |

| Section 9: Smokeless Tobacco Use | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes, chewing tobacco | 83 | 14.3 |
| Yes, snuff | 11 | 1.6 |
| Yes, both | 19 | 3.0 |
| No, neither | 635 | 81.1 |

*Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes, chewing tobacco | 23 | 3.9 |
| Yes, snuff | 5 | 0.6 |
| Yes, both | 1 | 0.2 |
| No, neither | 719 | 95.3 |

| Section 10: Demographics | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*What is your age? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18-24 | 56 | 10.9 |
| 25-34 | 105 | 15.7 |
| 35-44 | 146 | 20.6 |
| 45-54 | 140 | 18.7 |
| 55-64 | 107 | 12.9 |
| 65-74 | 100 | 12.0 |
| 75+ | 92 | 9.2 |



| Section 10: Demographics | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*What is your race? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White | 733 | 97.9 |
| Black | 5 | 0.8 |
| Asian, Pacific Islander | 0 | |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 4 | 0.5 |
| Other | 5 | 0.9 |

*Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 12 | 1.5 |
| No | 737 | 98.5 |

*Are you: (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Married | 440 | 68.8 |
| Divorced | 103 | 7.9 |
| Widowed | 103 | 9.0 |
| Separated | 25 | 2.4 |
| Never been married | 65 | 10.1 |
| A member of an unmarried couple | 5 | 0.9 |

*How many children live in your household who are less than five years old? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| None | 672 | 87.6 |
| One | 50 | 8.1 |
| Two | 22 | 3.7 |
| Three | 4 | 0.6 |

*How many children live in your household who are five to 12 years old? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| None | 606 | 79.5 |
| One | 82 | 11.8 |
| Two | 39 | 5.5 |
| Three | 17 | 2.6 |
| Four | 4 | 0.7 |

| Section 10: Demographics | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How many children live in your household who are 13 to 17 years old? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 645 | 85.6 |
| One | 66 | 9.5 |
| Two | 34 | 4.5 |
| Three or more | 3 | 0.4 |
| *What is the highest grade or year of school you completed? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Never attended grade school | 1 | 0.1 |
| Grades 1 through 8 (elementary) | 26 | 3.7 |
| Grades 9-11 (some high school) | 56 | 7.6 |
| Grade 12 or GED (HS graduate) | 362 | 48.9 |
| College 1-3 years (some college or tech) | 172 | 22.7 |
| College 4 or more years (college grad.) | 133 | 17.1 |
| *Are you currently: (among all respondents)* | | |
| Employed for wages | 420 | 59.9 |
| Self-employed | 68 | 9.4 |
| Out of work for more than one year | 5 | 0.9 |
| Out of work for less than one year | 4 | 0.6 |
| Homemaker | 39 | 5.3 |
| Student | 8 | 1.7 |
| Retired | 188 | 22.6 |
| Unable to work | 13 | 1.5 |
| *Is your annual household income from all sources: (among all respondents)* | | |
| $0-9,999 | 18 | 2.1 |
| $10,000-14,999 | 23 | 3.4 |
| $15,000-19,999 | 55 | 9.0 |
| $20,000-24,999 | 90 | 14.7 |
| $25,000-34,999 | 107 | 18.9 |
| $35,000-49,999 | 154 | 27.6 |
| $50,000-74,000 | 83 | 14.7 |
| $75,000+ | 48 | 9.7 |
| *About how much do you weigh without shoes?* | | |
| 0-99 lbs. | 4 | 0.3 |
| 100-149 lbs. | 222 | 27.6 |
| 150-199 lbs. | 314 | 44.0 |
| 200-249 lbs. | 144 | 23.6 |
| 250+ lbs. | 29 | 4.5 |



| Section 10: Demographics | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is your zip code? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 66032 | 58 | 7.7 |
| 66067 | 189 | 25.0 |
| 66076 | 28 | 4.3 |
| 66078 | 12 | 1.5 |
| 66079 | 12 | 1.8 |
| 66092 | 37 | 4.9 |
| 66413 | 18 | 2.6 |
| 66414 | 38 | 5.6 |
| 66451 | 34 | 4.5 |
| 66523 | 62 | 7.9 |
| 66528 | 12 | 2.0 |
| 66537 | 15 | 2.3 |
| 66856 | 20 | 2.3 |
| 66857 | 15 | 2.4 |
| 66839 | 53 | 6.4 |
| 66871 | 18 | 2.7 |
| Other | 116 | 16.1 |
| *How many residential telephone numbers do you have? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 1 | 692 | 96.0 |
| 2 | 50 | 3.8 |
| 3 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 4 | 1 | 0.1 |
| *Sex of respondent (among all respondents)* | | |
| Male | 279 | 48.4 |
| Female | 471 | 51.6 |

| Section 11: Women's Health | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram? (among all women)* | | |
| Yes | 318 | 64.6 |
| No | 146 | 35.4 |
| *How long has it been since you had you last mammogram? (among all women)* | | |
| Within the past year | 212 | 42.2 |
| Within the past two years | 54 | 10.1 |
| Within the past three years | 15 | 2.9 |
| Within the past five years | 14 | 2.6 |
| Five or more years ago | 21 | 6.1 |
| Never | 146 | 35.5 |

| Section 11: Women's Health | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Was your last mammogram done as part of a routine checkup, because of a breast problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer? (among women who have ever had a mammogram)* | | |
| Routine checkup | 280 | 86.2 |
| Breast problem other than cancer | 32 | 12.0 |
| Had breast cancer | 6 | 1.8 |
| *A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam? (among all women)* | | |
| Yes | 396 | 84.6 |
| No | 69 | 15.4 |
| *How long has it been since your last breast exam? (among all women)* | | |
| Within the past year | 299 | 63.9 |
| Within the past two years | 37 | 8.2 |
| Within the past three years | 21 | 4.4 |
| Within the past five year | 10 | 3.0 |
| Five or more years ago | 24 | 4.9 |
| Never | 69 | 15.5 |
| *Was your last breast exam done as part of a routine checkup, because of a breast problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer? (among women who have ever had a breast exam)* | | |
| Routine checkup | 374 | 95.5 |
| Breast problem other than cancer | 17 | 3.8 |
| Had breast cancer | 4 | 0.7 |
| *A Pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap smear? (among all women with a cervix)* | | |
| Yes | 315 | 96.2 |
| No | 12 | 3.8 |



| Section 11: Women's Health | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How long has it been since you had your last Pap smear? (among all women with a cervix)* | | |
| Within the past year | 213 | 69.5 |
| Within the past two years | 33 | 9.4 |
| Within the past three years | 16 | 4.0 |
| Within the past five years | 11 | 3.2 |
| Five or more years ago | 39 | 10.0 |
| Never | 12 | 3.8 |
| *Was your last Pap smear done as part of a routine exam, or to check a current or previous problem? (among all women with a cervix who have ever had a Pap smear)* | | |
| Routine exam | 310 | 98.1 |
| Check current or previous problem | 6 | 1.9 |
| *Have you had a hysterectomy? (among all women)* | | |
| Yes | 136 | 27.5 |
| No | 327 | 72.5 |
| *To your knowledge, are you now pregnant? (among all women 18-44 years old)* | | |
| Yes | 7 | 4.5 |
| No | 153 | 95.5 |

| Section 12: Immunization | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 282 | 34.9 |
| No | 457 | 65.1 |
| *Have you ever had a pneumonia vaccination? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 164 | 20.7 |
| No | 557 | 79.3 |

| Section 13: HIV / AIDS | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What are your chances of getting infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? Would you say: (among all persons 18 to 64 years old)* | | |
| High | 5 | 0.8 |
| Medium | 8 | 1.2 |
| Low | 131 | 23.6 |
| None | 403 | 74.4 |
| *Have you ever had your blood tested for HIV? (among all persons 18 to 64 years old)* | | |
| Yes | 220 | 44.1 |
| No | 306 | 55.9 |
| *When was your last blood test for HIV? (among all persons 18 to 64 years old who ever had a blood test for HIV)* | | |
| Before 1990 | 4 | 1.6 |
| 1990 | 7 | 6.6 |
| 1991 | 1 | 0.8 |
| 1992 | 7 | 3.6 |
| 1993 | 5 | 2.2 |
| 1994 | 5 | 2.6 |
| 1995 | 11 | 6.8 |
| 1996 | 18 | 10.3 |
| 1997 | 15 | 7.5 |
| 1998 | 24 | 17.0 |
| 1999 | 49 | 28.6 |
| 2000 | 21 | 12.4 |
| *What was the main reason you had your last blood test for HIV? (among all persons 18 to 64 years old who ever had test)* | | |
| For hospitalization or surgical procedure | 18 | 9.8 |
| To apply for health insurance | 9 | 4.4 |
| To apply for life insurance | 8 | 3.1 |
| For employment | 8 | 3.4 |
| For a marriage license | 2 | 0.9 |
| For military induction or military service | 15 | 8.2 |
| Just to find out if you were infected | 36 | 16.4 |
| Physician referral | 5 | 3.1 |
| Because of pregnancy | 30 | 13.5 |
| Referred by sex partner | 1 | 0.2 |
| Because it was part of a blood donation | 40 | 19.3 |
| For routine checkup | 27 | 11.8 |
| Because of occupational exposure | 7 | 2.4 |
| Other | 8 | 3.4 |



| Section 13: HIV / AIDS | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Where did you have your last blood test for HIV? (among persons 18-64 who have ever had a blood test for HIV)* | | |
| Private doctor, HMO | 68 | 31.1 |
| Blood bank, plasma center, Red Cross | 35 | 16.6 |
| Health Department | 11 | 5.4 |
| AIDS clinic, counseling, testing site | 3 | 1.0 |
| Hospital, ER, outpatient clinic | 44 | 20.6 |
| Family planning clinic | 2 | 0.8 |
| Prenatal clinic | 2 | 1.0 |
| STD clinic | 1 | 0.3 |
| Community health clinic | 1 | 0.6 |
| Clinic run by employer | 15 | 6.6 |
| Insurance company clinic | 3 | 0.8 |
| Other public clinic | 2 | 0.8 |
| Military induction or military service site | 15 | 7.8 |
| Home visit by nurse or health worker | 8 | 3.3 |
| Other | 6 | 3.1 |
| *Did you receive the results of your last test? (among persons 18-64 who have ever had a blood test for HIV)* | | |
| Yes | 184 | 83.2 |
| No | 35 | 16.8 |

| Section 14: Quality of Life | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 134 | 16.2 |
| No | 603 | 83.8 |
| *What is the major impairment or health problem that limits your activities? (among persons who report any activity limitation)* | | |
| Arthritis / rheumatism | 32 | 20.7 |
| Back or neck problem | 22 | 18.5 |
| Fractures, bone / joint injury | 12 | 9.5 |
| Walking problem | 18 | 13.4 |
| Lung / breathing problem | 7 | 6.0 |
| Eye / vision problem | 3 | 1.5 |
| Heart problem | 17 | 14.7 |
| Stroke problem | 2 | 1.5 |
| Hypertension / high blood pressure | 2 | 1.9 |
| Diabetes | 2 | 1.6 |
| Other impairment / problem | 14 | 12.0 |

| Section 14: Quality of Life | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *For how long have your activities been limited because of your major impairment or health problem? (among persons who report any activity limitation)* | | |
| Six months or less | 10 | 8.6 |
| More than six months, less than a year | 2 | 1.3 |
| One to five years | 45 | 33.3 |
| Six to ten years | 36 | 29.2 |
| 11 to 20 years | 24 | 20.5 |
| More than 20 years | 9 | 7.2 |
| *Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons with your personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house? (among persons who report any activity limitations)* | | |
| Yes | 13 | 10.2 |
| No | 120 | 89.8 |
| *Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons with your routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes? (among persons who report any activity limitations)* | | |
| Yes | 35 | 24.3 |
| No | 98 | 75.8 |
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days did pain make it hard for you to do your usual activities, such as self-care, work or recreation? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 572 | 80.1 |
| 1 to 4 days | 45 | 6.2 |
| 5 to 13 days | 36 | 4.5 |
| 14 to 29 days | 27 | 3.1 |
| 30 days | 46 | 6.0 |



| Section 14: Quality of Life | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt sad, blue, or depressed? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 450 | 65.4 |
| 1 to 4 days | 139 | 18.4 |
| 5 to 13 days | 63 | 8.9 |
| 14 to 29 days | 31 | 4.2 |
| 30 days | 28 | 3.1 |
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt worried, tense, or anxious? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 365 | 52.7 |
| 1 to 4 days | 137 | 19.6 |
| 5 to 13 days | 88 | 11.9 |
| 14 to 29 days | 45 | 6.3 |
| 30 days | 67 | 9.5 |
| *During the past 30 days, how many days have you felt you did not get enough rest or sleep? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 289 | 41.8 |
| 1 to 4 days | 106 | 15.1 |
| 5 to 13 days | 139 | 18.2 |
| 14 to 29 days | 98 | 13.5 |
| 30 days | 87 | 11.4 |
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt very healthy and full of energy? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 76 | 9.9 |
| 1 to 4 days | 32 | 5.0 |
| 5 to 13 days | 58 | 7.7 |
| 14 to 29 days | 290 | 42.4 |
| 30 days | 250 | 35.0 |

| Health of Children Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is the age of the youngest child in your household under the age of 18? (among respondents reporting children in the home)* | | |
| 0-4 years | 56 | 30.1 |
| 5-12 years | 100 | 46.6 |
| 13-17 years | 49 | 23.3 |

| Health of Children Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How is the youngest child in your home related to you? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17))* | | |
| Daughter | 93 | 39.9 |
| Stepdaughter | 6 | 3.3 |
| Son | 106 | 47.0 |
| Stepson | 3 | 2.2 |
| Brother or stepbrother | 1 | 0.6 |
| Sister or stepsister | 3 | 1.9 |
| Grandson | 3 | 1.2 |
| Granddaughter | 4 | 2.1 |
| Other | 4 | 1.9 |
| *Would you say that in general the youngest child's health is: (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| Excellent | 143 | 62.6 |
| Very good | 55 | 25.5 |
| Good | 18 | 8.4 |
| Fair | 4 | 1.8 |
| Poor | 3 | 1.7 |
| *Is the youngest child limited in any way in any activites because of an impairment or health problem? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| Yes | 12 | 7.7 |
| No | 211 | 92.3 |
| *About how long has it been since the youngest child last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| Within the past year | 194 | 88.2 |
| Within the past 2 years | 17 | 7.5 |
| Within the past 5 years | 4 | 2.0 |
| Five or more years ago | 2 | 0.9 |
| Never | 2 | 1.4 |



| Health of Children Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Was there a time during the last 12 months when the youngest child needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| Yes | 8 | 3.9 |
| No | 216 | 96.1 |
| *Is there a particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place that you usually go to if the youngest child is sick or you need advice about the youngest child's health? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| Yes | 207 | 92.2 |
| More than one place | 7 | 3.3 |
| No | 7 | 4.5 |
| *Does the youngest child have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| Yes | 210 | 94.6 |
| No | 11 | 5.4 |
| *What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of the youngest child's medical care? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| From employer | 90 | 43.2 |
| From other's employer | 76 | 33.2 |
| Self purchased | 16 | 6.0 |
| Medicare | 1 | 0.3 |
| Medicaid | 18 | 8.0 |
| Other | 5 | 3.5 |
| None | 12 | 5.8 |
| *Did anyone in the household get food stamps at any time during the past 12 months? (among respondents reporting children in the home, household weight)* | | |
| Yes | 9 | 3.8 |
| No | 213 | 96.2 |

| Health of Children Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Does the youngest child's father live in this household? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| Yes, father | 161 | 70.3 |
| Yes, stepfather or adoptive father | 6 | 4.0 |
| No | 56 | 25.8 |
| *Does the youngest child's mother live in this household? (among respondents reporting children in the home, weighted for children 0-17)* | | |
| Yes, mother | 201 | 88.4 |
| Yes, stepmother or adoptive mother | 4 | 1.9 |
| No | 17 | 9.6 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Would you say you are the parent or guardian who spends the most time caring for the youngest child? (among parents with children ages one to 17 in the household)* | | |
| Yes | 136 | 70.7 |
| No | 53 | 29.3 |
| *Is the youngest child's time divided between parents or guardians who live in separate households? (among parents with children ages one to 17 in the household, weighted for children one-17)* | | |
| Yes | 35 | 19.6 |
| No | 156 | 80.4 |
| *About how many hours did the youngest child watch television yesterday? (among parents with children ages one to 17 in the household, weighted for children one-17)* | | |
| None | 50 | 27.2 |
| One | 43 | 23.2 |
| Two | 48 | 27.0 |
| Three | 12 | 7.2 |
| Four or more | 27 | 15.5 |



| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *To the following questions please answer how many days out of the past seven days you did the following activities with the oldest child: (among parents with children ages five to 17, weighted for children five - 17)* | | |
| *Played a sport, physical game, or exercised together?* | | |
| None | 23 | 21.3 |
| One to two | 45 | 35.8 |
| Three to four | 29 | 22.5 |
| Five or more | 27 | 20.3 |
| *Played a non-physical game with the child?* | | |
| None | 32 | 27.3 |
| One to two | 43 | 37.1 |
| Three to four | 19 | 17.0 |
| Five or more | 29 | 22.1 |
| *Watched television with the child?* | | |
| None | 13 | 9.8 |
| One to two | 33 | 26.8 |
| Three to four | 24 | 17.0 |
| Five or more | 61 | 46.4 |
| *Spent at least 20 minutes talking with the child?* | | |
| None | 1 | 0.9 |
| One to two | 6 | 4.8 |
| Three to four | 11 | 8.4 |
| Five or more | 116 | 85.9 |
| *Helped the child with school activities or homework?* | | |
| None | 32 | 23.2 |
| One to two | 18 | 15.4 |
| Three to four | 17 | 14.1 |
| Five or more | 60 | 47.4 |
| *Made the child responsible for completing a household chore?* | | |
| None | 7 | 4.5 |
| One to two | 13 | 9.8 |
| Three to four | 17 | 11.9 |
| Five or more | 97 | 73.8 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Attended a game or event the child participated in?* | | |
| None | 50 | 41.7 |
| One to two | 51 | 40.8 |
| Three to four | 11 | 10.0 |
| Five or more | 9 | 7.6 |
| *Are there family rules about what time the child goes to bed on a school night? (among households with children ages five to 17, weighted for children five-17)* | | |
| Yes | 128 | 92.6 |
| No | 9 | 7.4 |
| *Are there family rules about the amount of time the child is allowed to watch television? (among households with children ages five to 17, weighted for children five-17)* | | |
| Yes | 82 | 59.2 |
| No | 55 | 40.8 |
| *Are there family rules about which television programs and movies the child is allowed to watch? (among respondents with children ages five to 17, weighted for children five-17)* | | |
| Yes | 123 | 89.7 |
| No | 14 | 10.3 |
| *Are there family rules about which computer or video games the child is allowed to play? (among respondents with children ages five to 17, weighted for children five-17)* | | |
| Yes | 110 | 79.0 |
| No | 27 | 21.0 |



| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Where does the child most often go when school lets out? (among respondents with children ages five to 17, weighted for children five-17)* | | |
| Home | 85 | 63.0 |
| Child care provider/babysitter | 9 | 5.9 |
| Friend's home | 5 | 4.0 |
| Work | 3 | 3.5 |
| Spends time with friends | 1 | 1.3 |
| Community organization (Y, library, etc.) | 1 | 0.6 |
| After school sport, club, directed activity | 7 | 5.3 |
| Other | 5 | 4.2 |
| Not in school currently | 19 | 12.2 |
| *On how many days of the past seven days was the child supervised by an adult after school? (among respondents with children ages five to 17, weighted for children five - 17)* | | |
| None | 7 | 7.1 |
| One to two | 1 | 1.0 |
| Three to four | 3 | 3.2 |
| Five or more | 67 | 82.0 |
| Not in school currently | 19 | 6.7 |
| *How many days during the past seven days have you done the following activities with the oldest child? (among households with children ages one to four years old, weighted for children ages one to four)* | | |
| *Played a sport, physical game, exercised?* | | |
| None | 4 | 7.2 |
| One to two | 5 | 9.3 |
| Three to four | 12 | 24.7 |
| Five or more | 29 | 58.8 |
| *Played a non-physical game?* | | |
| None | 7 | 14.0 |
| One to two | 7 | 14.0 |
| Three to four | 12 | 25.0 |
| Five or more | 22 | 46.1 |
| *Watched television with?* | | |
| None | 12 | 24.7 |
| One to two | 16 | 32.0 |
| Three to four | 4 | 7.2 |
| Five or more | 18 | 36.1 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Read to the child?* | | |
| None | 7 | 13.1 |
| One to two | 6 | 12.1 |
| Three to four | 12 | 24.2 |
| Five or more | 26 | 50.5 |
| *About how many hours per week does the child spend in a day care center, home, or pre-school? (among respondents with children ages one to 17 in the household weighted for children ages one to four)* | | |
| None | 28 | 53.5 |
| One to twenty | 10 | 19.8 |
| Twenty-one to thirty-nine | 2 | 4.0 |
| Forty and over | 12 | 22.8 |

| Violence and Crime Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How afraid are you to leave your home at night? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Very afraid | 12 | 1.4 |
| Somewhat afraid | 25 | 2.7 |
| A little afraid | 65 | 8.0 |
| Not afraid | 626 | 87.9 |
| *When was the last time you saw a violent crime in your neighborhood? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past week | 5 | 0.7 |
| Within the past month | 5 | 0.7 |
| Within the past year | 14 | 1.8 |
| One or more years ago | 31 | 4.0 |
| Never | 668 | 92.9 |
| *During the past year have you known or seen anyone who was beaten or otherwise hurt by their husband, wife, boyfriend or girlfriend? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 92 | 12.7 |
| No | 637 | 87.3 |



| Social Context Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Extremely safe | 341 | 46.6 |
| Quite safe | 339 | 47.1 |
| Slightly safe | 38 | 5.5 |
| Not at all safe | 7 | 0.8 |
| *Do you own or rent your home? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Own | 586 | 81.6 |
| Rent | 132 | 18.4 |
| *How long have you lived at your current address? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Less than six months | 32 | 4.1 |
| Less than one year | 39 | 5.6 |
| Less than two years | 60 | 9.4 |
| Two or more years | 590 | 80.8 |
| *How many close friends or relatives would help you with your emotional problems or feelings if you needed it? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Three or more | 668 | 92.8 |
| Two | 32 | 4.5 |
| One | 10 | 1.4 |
| None | 13 | 1.3 |
| *In the past 30 days, have you been concerned about having enough food for you or your family? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 26 | 4.1 |
| No | 699 | 95.9 |

| Oral Health Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How long has it been since you last visited the dentist or a dental clinic? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past year | 435 | 61.1 |
| Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years) | 83 | 11.5 |
| Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years) | 54 | 8.3 |
| 5 or more years ago | 136 | 17.9 |
| Never | 4 | 1.3 |

| Oral Health Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is the main reason you have not visited the dentist in the last year? (among respondents not visiting the dentist during the past year)* | | |
| Dislike going (fear) | 28 | 10.5 |
| Cost | 47 | 18.5 |
| Do not have or know a dentist | 3 | 2.4 |
| Cannot get to the office | 1 | 0.2 |
| No reason to go (no problems, no teeth) | 153 | 53.6 |
| Other priorities | 10 | 3.9 |
| Have not thought of it | 9 | 5.1 |
| Other | 15 | 5.9 |
| *How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? Do not include teeth lost for other reasons such as injury or orthodontics (among all respondents)* | | |
| Five or fewer | 192 | 27.3 |
| Six or more but not all | 100 | 11.6 |
| All | 95 | 11.9 |
| None | 323 | 49.2 |
| *Do you have any kind of insurance coverage that pays for some or all of your routine dental care, including dental insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicaid? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 397 | 57.8 |
| No | 319 | 42.2 |
| *Are you currently in need of any dental services such as fillings, dentures, or partials, teeth pulled, caps, crowns, or root canal? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes, fillings, caps or crowns, or root canal | 88 | 12.2 |
| Yes, teeth pulled, dentures or partials | 50 | 7.0 |
| Yes, both | 12 | 1.6 |
| No | 562 | 79.3 |



| Firearms Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Firearms include weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles, but do not include BB guns, starter pistols, or guns that cannot fire.* | | |
| *Are any firearms now kept in or around your home? Include those kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, car, truck, or other motor vehicle. (among all respondents, household weight)* | | |
| Yes | 335 | 47.5 |
| No | 363 | 52.5 |
| *Are any of the firearms handguns, such as pistols or revolvers? (among all respondents, household weight)* | | |
| Yes | 143 | 20.3 |
| No | 549 | 79.7 |
| *Are any of the firearms long guns, such as rifles or shotguns? (among all respondents, household weight)* | | |
| Yes | 316 | 44.9 |
| No | 379 | 55.1 |
| *What is the main reason that there are firearms in or around your home? (among respondents keeping firearms in or around house, household weight)* | | |
| Hunting or sport | 264 | 79.6 |
| Protection | 24 | 7.1 |
| Work | 8 | 2.5 |
| Some other reason | 35 | 10.8 |
| *Is there a firearm in or around your home that is now both loaded and unlocked? (among all respondents, household weight)* | | |
| Yes | 44 | 6.4 |
| No | 646 | 93.6 |
| *During the last 30 days, have you carried a loaded firearm on your person, outside of the home for protection against people? (among all respondents, excluding job-related requirements)* | | |
| Yes | 8 | 1.2 |
| No | 688 | 98.8 |

| Firearms Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past 30 days, have you driven or been a passenger in a motor vehicle in which you knew there was a loaded firearm? (among all respondents, excluding job-related requirements)* | | |
| Yes | 27 | 3.7 |
| No | 667 | 96.3 |
| *During the past 12 months, have you confronted another person with a firearm, even if you did not fire it, to protect yourself, your property, or someone else? (among all respondents, excluding job-related requirements)* | | |
| Yes | 5 | 0.7 |
| No | 689 | 99.3 |
| *In the past 3 years, have you attended a firearm safety workshop, class, or clinic? (among respondents keeping firearms in or around home)* | | |
| Yes | 31 | 9.3 |
| No | 300 | 90.7 |
| *Do any of the firearms kept in or around your home belong to you, personally? (among respondents with firearms in or around their home)* | | |
| Yes | 205 | 62.6 |
| No | 127 | 37.4 |

| Alcohol Consumption Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past month, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 278 | 41.1 |
| No | 440 | 58.9 |



| Alcohol Consumption Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past month, how many days per week or per month did you drink any alcoholic beverages? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Zero days per month | 440 | 59.2 |
| One to five days per month | 177 | 26.6 |
| Six to ten days per month | 37 | 6.0 |
| 11 to 20 days per month | 30 | 3.4 |
| 21 to 29 days per month | 3 | 1.0 |
| 30 days per month | 16 | 3.0 |
| *A drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail, or one shot of liquor. On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Don't drink | 440 | 60.4 |
| One drink | 96 | 14.2 |
| Two drinks | 85 | 12.6 |
| Three drinks | 32 | 5.2 |
| Four drinks | 21 | 3.4 |
| Five or more drinks | 26 | 4.2 |
| *Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 637 | 87.0 |
| One or more times | 77 | 13.0 |
| *During the past month, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 705 | 98.0 |
| One or more times | 13 | 2.0 |

| Injury Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past year, have you suffered an injury serious enough to keep you from doing your regular activities for at least one day? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 86 | 11.8 |
| No | 634 | 88.2 |

| Injury Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Did your injury occur while you were at work? (among respondents reporting injury)* | | |
| Yes | 33 | 43.0 |
| No | 53 | 57.0 |
| *Where did your injury occur? (among respondents reporting injury)* | | |
| Home | 31 | 32.7 |
| Farm/ranch | 9 | 10.0 |
| Public building | 13 | 16.1 |
| Industrial place | 5 | 4.8 |
| Street / highway / road | 3 | 4.1 |
| Recreational place | 7 | 13.3 |
| Residential institution | 2 | 1.5 |
| Other | 12 | 17.6 |
| *What was the main cause of your injury? (among respondents reporting injury)* | | |
| Fall | 38 | 41.1 |
| Firearm | 1 | 1.7 |
| Motor vehicle crash | 2 | 3.5 |
| Other form of transportation | 1 | 1.8 |
| Poisoning | 1 | 1.7 |
| Over exertion | 14 | 17.9 |
| Other | 25 | 32.3 |
| Was your injury inflicted on purpose by yourself or someone else? (among respondents reporting injury) | | |
| Yes | 5 | 6.1 |
| No | 77 | 93.9 |
| *Did you receive treatment from a health professional for your injury? (among respondents reporting injury)* | | |
| Yes | 70 | 83.1 |
| No | 15 | 16.9 |
| *Where did you receive treatment for your injury? (among respondents reporting injury)* | | |
| Emergency room / urgent care center | 22 | 33.8 |
| Hospital | 11 | 15.0 |
| Doctor's office or HMO | 30 | 41.3 |
| Health clinic or walk-in center | 3 | 3.8 |
| Other | 4 | 6.0 |



| Passive Smoking Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Including yourself, how many person in your household are current cigarette smokers? (among all respondents*, household weight) | | |
| None | 519 | 69.3 |
| One | 138 | 19.9 |
| Two | 54 | 9.3 |
| Three | 8 | 1.5 |
| *How many smoke inside the home? (among households with current smokers, household weight)* | | |
| None | 55 | 27.5 |
| One | 95 | 42.7 |
| Two | 43 | 21.5 |
| Three | 7 | 3.4 |
| *Do you work outside the home? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 439 | 64.3 |
| No | 280 | 35.7 |
| *Which of the following best describes the policy about smoking at your work place? (among those who work outside the home)* | | |
| No smoking allowed inside | 254 | 55.4 |
| Smoking restricted to designated areas | 100 | 24.8 |
| Smoking allowed in most places | 9 | 2.0 |
| No policy regarding smoking | 71 | 17.8 |

| Health Care Coverage Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is the main reason you are without health care coverage? (among respondents without health care coverage currently)* | | |
| Lost job or changed employers | 6 | 9.9 |
| Spouse or parent lot job / changed emp | 2 | 3.3 |
| Became ineligible (age or left school) | 4 | 7.2 |
| Employer doesn't offer coverage | 4 | 7.6 |
| Couldn't afford to pay the premiums | 23 | 39.4 |
| Insurance company refused coverage | 1 | 0.8 |
| Other | 12 | 31.9 |

| Health Care Coverage Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Other than the health care coverage which pays for most of your medical care, do you have any other type of health care coverage? (among respondents with health care coverage)* | | |
| Yes | 215 | 29.2 |
| No | 436 | 70.8 |
| *What was the main reason you were without health care coverage? (among persons with health care coverage now, but without insurance during the past 12 months)* | | |
| Lost job or changed employers | 11 | 23.7 |
| Employer doesn't offer coverage | 3 | 12.3 |
| Became divorced or separated | 1 | 3.7 |
| Became ineligible (age or left school) | 1 | 2.5 |
| Employer doesn't offer coverage | 4 | 21.6 |
| Benefits ran out | 1 | 1.5 |
| Couldn't afford to pay the premiums | 6 | 18.6 |
| Other | 5 | 16.0 |

| Health Care Utilization Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How would you rate your satisfaction with your overall health care? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Excellent | 203 | 26.3 |
| Very Good | 263 | 38.3 |
| Good | 159 | 23.0 |
| Fair | 59 | 8.2 |
| Poor | 16 | 2.5 |
| Don't use health services | 11 | 1.7 |
| *Is there one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place that you usually go to if you are sick or need advice? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 643 | 87.8 |
| More than one place | 16 | 2.2 |
| No | 58 | 10.0 |



| Health Care Utilization Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is the main reason you do not have one usual source of medical care? (among respondents without one usual source)* | | |
| Two or more usual places | 6 | 17.2 |
| Have not needed a doctor | 23 | 47.8 |
| Do not like, believe, trust doctors | 2 | 2.4 |
| Do not know where to go | 2 | 4.6 |
| No insurance / cannot afford | 2 | 4.4 |
| No place available / close / convenient | 1 | 2.1 |
| Other | 12 | 21.4 |
| *What kind of place is it [usual source]–a clinic, a health center, a hospital, a doctor's office, or some other place? (among respondents with a usual source of healthcare)* | | |
| Doctor's office or private clinic | 598 | 91.7 |
| Company or school health clinic / center | 10 | 1.6 |
| Community / migrant / rural clinic / center | 14 | 1.9 |
| County/city/public hospital outpatient clinic | 13 | 1.9 |
| Private/other hospital outpatient clinic | 3 | 0.4 |
| Hospital emergency room | 10 | 1.7 |
| VA hospital or clinic | 5 | 0.7 |
| Some other kind of place | 2 | 0.1 |
| *Thinking of the distance or time you travel to get to the place you usually go to, how would you rate the convenience of that place? (among respondents with a usual source of healthcare)* | | |
| Excellent | 212 | 32.4 |
| Very good | 207 | 31.2 |
| Good | 159 | 25.5 |
| Fair | 50 | 7.3 |
| Poor | 25 | 3.6 |
| *When did you last change doctors? (among those with usual source of care)* | | |
| Within the past year | 58 | 8.5 |
| Within the past 2 years | 64 | 10.5 |
| Within the past 3 years | 55 | 9.2 |
| Within the past 5 years | 54 | 8.2 |
| Five or more years | 275 | 42.7 |
| Never | 129 | 20.9 |

| Health Care Utilization Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Why did you change doctors that last time? (among respondents who changed)* | | |
| Changed residence or moved | 153 | 30.7 |
| Changed jobs | 8 | 2.0 |
| Changed health care coverage | 36 | 7.2 |
| Provider moved or retired | 169 | 34.5 |
| Dissatisfied with former provider | 52 | 10.9 |
| Provider not covered by health plan | 7 | 1.0 |
| Owed money to former provider | 1 | 0.1 |
| Medical care needs changed | 8 | 1.3 |
| Other | 58 | 12.2 |

| Preventive Care Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past ten years have you received a tetanus shot? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 464 | 71.3 |
| No | 208 | 28.7 |

**Risk Factor Tables**
Definitions

**Number At Risk (Unweighted):** The raw number of respondents who reported being at risk for the defined health risk behavior.

**Percent At Risk (Weighted):** Percentage of Franklin, Osage, Coffey and Anderson (FOCA) County residents at risk for the defined health risk behavior. The data are weighted to more closely resemble the characteristics of the population of FOCA Counties (See interpretation of results for more information on the weighting procedure).

**95% CI:** Confidence intervals represent statistically derived ranges around the estimated percent at risk (estimated because the entire population of the county was not interviewed). The true percentage in the population (the value that would have been obtained if everyone in the county had been interviewed) is 95% likely to lie within the confidence interval limit. In the example below, 12% represents the best estimate of the frequency of the characteristic in the population. Almost certainly (i.e., only 5% chance of being wrong) the true value for the population lies between 10 and 14. The certainty of the estimate (how narrow the confidence limits are) depends on the number of persons in the survey and the number at risk.

Table A: Example

| Demographic Characteristics | Number At Risk | Percent At Risk | 95%CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 113 | 12 | 10 - 14 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 3 | 5 | 0 - 11 |
| 25-34 | 5 | 5 | 0 - 10 |
| 35-44 | 8 | 3 | 1 - 7 |
| 45-54 | 22 | 15 | 9 - 22 |
| 55-64 | 16 | 17 | 9 - 26 |
| 65-74 | 26 | 22 | 14 - 30 |
| 75+ | 33 | 30 | 22 - 40 |

# Table A: Fair or Poor General Health*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 103 | 14 | 11 - 17 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 5 | 9 | 1 - 17 |
| 25-34 | 2 | 3 | 0 - 8 |
| 35-44 | 11 | 7 | 2 - 11 |
| 45-54 | 15 | 10 | 5 - 15 |
| 55-64 | 15 | 16 | 8 - 24 |
| 65-74 | 22 | 28 | 17 - 40 |
| 75+ | 33 | 40 | 28 - 52 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 36 | 13 | 9 - 18 |
| Female | 67 | 14 | 11 - 18 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 23 | 28 | 16 - 39 |
| High School Grad. | 54 | 15 | 11 - 20 |
| Some College | 18 | 9 | 5 - 14 |
| College Grad. | 8 | 6 | 1 - 10 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 24 | 25 | 15 - 35 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 30 | 17 | 11 - 24 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 12 | 7 | 3 - 12 |
| $50,000+ | 7 | 4 | 1 - 7 |
| **Other** | | | |
| 14+ of last 30d in pain | 22 | 32 | 20 - 44 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 18 | 27 | 15 - 40 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 28 | 23 | 14 - 32 |
| Sedentary | 66 | 15 | 11 - 18 |
| Diabetes | 23 | 50 | 33 - 66 |
| High blood pressure | 51 | 23 | 17 - 30 |
| Current smoking | 24 | 16 | 10 - 23 |
| Overweight | 45 | 16 | 11 - 21 |
| Activity limitation | 49 | 37 | 27 - 46 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 12 | 13 | 5 - 21 |
| Coffey | 20 | 16 | 9 - 23 |
| Franklin | 41 | 13 | 8 - 18 |
| Osage | 27 | 14 | 8 - 20 |

* Respondents who report their health in general as fair or poor (among all respondents)

# Table B: Lacked Health Care Coverage**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 60 | 10 | 7 - 12 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | 26 | 12 - 39 |
| 25-34 | 11 | 12 | 5 - 20 |
| 35-44 | 19 | 14 | 7 - 22 |
| 45-54 | 8 | 6 | 2 - 11 |
| 55-64 | 6 | 4 | 1 - 8 |
| 65+ | 3 | 1 | 0 - 3 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 22 | 9 | 5 - 14 |
| Female | 38 | 10 | 6 - 13 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 10 | 16 | 5 - 26 |
| High School Grad. | 30 | 9 | 6 - 13 |
| Some College or | 14 | 11 | 4 - 17 |
| College Grad. | 6 | 5 | 1 - 9 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 17 | 21 | 11 - 31 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 18 | 10 | 5 - 15 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 9 | 7 | 2 - 12 |
| $50,000+ | 1 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 27 | 7 | 4 - 10 |
| Divorced/Separated | 17 | 14 | 7 - 21 |
| Widowed | 5 | 9 | 0 - 18 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 10 | 19 | 7 - 31 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 34 | 10 | 6 - 13 |
| Self-employed | 8 | 10 | 3 - 17 |
| Not emp. for wages | 14 | 25 | 12 - 37 |
| Retired | 3 | 1 | 0 - 2 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 8 | 8 | 2 - 14 |
| Coffey | 9 | 12 | 3 - 21 |
| Franklin | 21 | 8 | 4 - 12 |
| Osage | 19 | 9 | 5 - 14 |

** Respondents reporting no health insurance of any kind at the time of the survey (among all respondents)

# Table C: Unable to See a Doctor due to the Cost in Past 12 Months*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 59 | 8 | 6 - 11 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 5 | 10 | 1 - 19 |
| 25-34 | 16 | 14 | 7 - 20 |
| 35-44 | 16 | 11 | 5 - 17 |
| 45-54 | 9 | 6 | 2 - 10 |
| 55-64 | 5 | 3 | 0 - 6 |
| 65+ | 8 | 5 | 0 - 11 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 10 | 4 | 1 - 7 |
| Female | 49 | 12 | 8 - 16 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 8 | 9 | 2 - 17 |
| High School Grad. | 33 | 10 | 6 - 14 |
| Some College | 13 | 6 | 3 – 10 |
| College Grad. | 5 | 4 | 0 7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 17 | 19 | 9 - 29 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 12 | 7 | 3 - 11 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 9 | 5 | 2 - 8 |
| $50,000+ | 3 | 2 | 0 - 4 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 34 | 8 | 5 - 11 |
| Self-employed | 4 | 10 | 0 - 23 |
| Not emp. for wages | 13 | 19 | 8 - 30 |
| Retired | 6 | 2 | 0 - 4 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 25 | 6 | 3 - 9 |
| Divorced/Separated | 16 | 15 | 7 - 23 |
| Widowed | 10 | 12 | 3 - 20 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 5 | 8 | 0 - 15 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 7 | 9 | 2 - 17 |
| Coffey | 7 | 5 | 0 - 9 |
| Franklin | 28 | 9 | 5 - 12 |
| Osage | 17 | 10 | 4 - 15 |

* Respondents reporting one or more times during the past year when they were unable to see a doctor due to cost (among all respondents)

# Table D: Lacked Usual Source of Routine Health Care**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 74 | 11 | 8 - 14 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 10 | 18 | 7 - 28 |
| 25-34 | 11 | 11 | 4 - 17 |
| 35-44 | 20 | 19 | 10 - 27 |
| 45-54 | 11 | 8 | 3 - 13 |
| 55-64 | 11 | 9 | 3 - 14 |
| 65+ | 11 | 5 | 2 - 8 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 40 | 15 | 10 - 19 |
| Female | 34 | 8 | 5 - 10 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 12 | 14 | 5 - 22 |
| High School Grad. | 34 | 11 | 7 - 14 |
| Some College | 15 | 10 | 4 - 17 |
| College Grad. | 13 | 11 | 5 - 17 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 11 | 13 | 4 - 22 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 15 | 7 | 3 - 10 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 17 | 13 | 6 - 19 |
| $50,000+ | 14 | 12 | 6 - 19 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 52 | 14 | 10 - 18 |
| Self-employed | 3 | 4 | 0 - 9 |
| Not emp. for wages | 7 | 11 | 2 - 19 |
| Retired | 12 | 6 | 2 - 9 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 41 | 10 | 7 - 14 |
| Divorced/Separated | 7 | 6 | 2 - 10 |
| Widowed | 7 | 9 | 1 - 18 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 17 | 20 | 10 - 31 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 12 | 12 | 5 - 19 |
| Coffey | 16 | 14 | 6 - 23 |
| Franklin | 30 | 11 | 7 - 15 |
| Osage | 15 | 9 | 4 - 14 |

** Respondents reporting that they did not have at least one doctor they usually go to for routine medical care (among all respondents)

# Table E: Hypertension*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 213 | 27 | 24 - 31 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 8 | 14 | 4 - 25 |
| 25-34 | 10 | 11 | 4 - 18 |
| 35-44 | 34 | 23 | 16 - 31 |
| 45-54 | 34 | 25 | 17 - 33 |
| 55-64 | 40 | 36 | 26 - 46 |
| 65-74 | 45 | 45 | 34 - 57 |
| 75+ | 40 | 43 | 31 - 55 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 67 | 24 | 19 - 29 |
| Female | 146 | 30 | 25 - 35 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 31 | 43 | 30 - 55 |
| High School Grad. | 109 | 27 | 22 - 32 |
| Some College | 46 | 24 | 17 - 31 |
| College Grad. | 27 | 20 | 13 - 28 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 34 | 32 | 21 - 43 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 58 | 31 | 23 - 38 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 32 | 20 | 13 - 26 |
| $50,000+ | 26 | 20 | 13 - 27 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 56 | 36 | 28 - 45 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 21 | 32 | 19 - 45 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 37 | 31 | 22 - 40 |
| Sedentary | 127 | 29 | 24 - 34 |
| Diabetes | 29 | 59 | 42 - 76 |
| High cholesterol | 85 | 45 | 37 - 52 |
| Current smoking | 41 | 25 | 18 - 33 |
| Overweight | 110 | 37 | 31 - 43 |
| Activity limitation | 57 | 44 | 34 - 53 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 24 | 22 | 13 - 31 |
| Coffey | 46 | 37 | 27 - 46 |
| Franklin | 88 | 29 | 23 - 34 |
| Osage | 48 | 21 | 15 - 27 |

* Respondents who had their blood pressure checked and been told that they have high blood pressure (among all respondents).

# Table F: High Blood Cholesterol**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 194 | 33 | 28 - 37 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 1 | 4 | 0 - 12 |
| 25-34 | 6 | 15 | 4 - 26 |
| 35-44 | 28 | 25 | 16 - 34 |
| 45-54 | 40 | 37 | 27 - 47 |
| 55-64 | 41 | 42 | 30 - 53 |
| 65-74 | 45 | 46 | 35 - 57 |
| 75+ | 33 | 41 | 28 - 53 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 53 | 28 | 21 - 35 |
| Female | 141 | 36 | 31 - 42 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 20 | 28 | 16 - 40 |
| High School Grad. | 103 | 39 | 33 - 46 |
| Some College | 35 | 24 | 16 - 32 |
| College Grad. | 36 | 30 | 21 - 39 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 29 | 38 | 24 - 51 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 55 | 37 | 28 - 46 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 32 | 28 | 19 - 37 |
| $50,000+ | 28 | 28 | 19 - 38 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 52 | 41 | 32 - 51 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 20 | 35 | 20 - 50 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 35 | 40 | 28 - 51 |
| Sedentary | 102 | 33 | 27 - 38 |
| Diabetes | 19 | 43 | 26 - 60 |
| High blood pressure | 85 | 45 | 37 - 53 |
| Current smoking | 37 | 37 | 27 - 48 |
| Overweight | 83 | 37 | 29 - 44 |
| Activity limitation | 54 | 43 | 33 - 53 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 24 | 35 | 21 - 48 |
| Coffey | 33 | 36 | 25 - 46 |
| Franklin | 82 | 32 | 26 - 39 |
| Osage | 50 | 32 | 24 - 41 |

**Respondents who had their blood cholesterol checked and been told that they have high blood cholesterol (among all respondents).

# Table G: Overweight*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 283 | 40 | 36 - 44 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 20 | 36 | 22 - 50 |
| 25-34 | 33 | 34 | 25 - 44 |
| 35-44 | 56 | 43 | 33 - 52 |
| 45-54 | 55 | 40 | 32 - 50 |
| 55-64 | 54 | 57 | 46 - 68 |
| 65-74 | 39 | 39 | 27 - 50 |
| 75+ | 25 | 27 | 17 - 38 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 109 | 41 | 34 - 47 |
| Female | 174 | 39 | 34 - 45 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 27 | 30 | 19 - 41 |
| High School Grad. | 151 | 44 | 38 - 50 |
| Some College | 55 | 35 | 27 - 44 |
| College Grad. | 50 | 42 | 32 - 51 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 42 | 42 | 31 - 53 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 82 | 43 | 35 - 51 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 57 | 40 | 31 - 48 |
| $50,000+ | 49 | 41 | 31 - 50 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 68 | 47 | 38 - 56 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 27 | 46 | 31 - 61 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 51 | 49 | 38 - 59 |
| Sedentary | 160 | 42 | 36 - 48 |
| Diabetes | 31 | 78 | 65 - 91 |
| High blood pressure | 110 | 55 | 48 - 64 |
| Current smoking | 43 | 30 | 22 - 39 |
| High cholesterol | 83 | 48 | 40 - 56 |
| Activity limitation | 67 | 55 | 45 - 64 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 36 | 38 | 27 - 50 |
| Coffey | 54 | 47 | 36 - 57 |
| Franklin | 104 | 37 | 31 - 43 |
| Osage | 82 | 42 | 34 - 50 |

* Respondents with a body mass index (kg/meter$^2$) of$27.3 for females or $27.8 for males (among all respondents)

# Table H: Diabetes Mellitus**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 45 | 6 | 4 - 8 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-34 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| 35-64 | 27 | 8 | 5 - 11 |
| 65+ | 17 | 8 | 4 - 12 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 13 | 5 | 2 - 8 |
| Female | 32 | 6 | 4 - 8 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 6 | 5 | 1 - 9 |
| High School Grad. | 25 | 7 | 4 - 10 |
| Some College | 7 | 5 | 1 - 9 |
| College Grad. | 7 | 4 | 1 - 8 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 13 | 11 | 5 - 18 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 14 | 7 | 3 - 10 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 9 | 6 | 2 - 11 |
| $50,000+ | 2 | 3 | 0 - 6 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 14 | 9 | 4 - 14 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 7 | 14 | 3 - 26 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 11 | 10 | 4 - 17 |
| Sedentary | 26 | 5 | 3 - 7 |
| High cholesterol | 19 | 10 | 5 - 14 |
| High blood pressure | 29 | 13 | 8 - 17 |
| Current smoking | 6 | 3 | 1 - 5 |
| Overweight | 31 | 11 | 7 - 15 |
| Activity limitation | 19 | 14 | 8 - 20 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 4 | 4 | 0 - 8 |
| Coffey | 6 | 4 | 1 - 8 |
| Franklin | 22 | 7 | 4 - 10 |
| Osage | 13 | 7 | 3 - 11 |

** Respondents ever told they had diabetes, excluding diabetes limited to pregnancy only (among all respondents).

# Table I: Sedentary Lifestyle*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 407 | 57 | 53 - 61 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 27 | 56 | 41 - 71 |
| 25-34 | 50 | 49 | 39 - 59 |
| 35-44 | 75 | 57 | 48 - 66 |
| 45-54 | 89 | 64 | 55 - 72 |
| 55-64 | 54 | 54 | 44 - 65 |
| 65-74 | 60 | 58 | 46 - 70 |
| 75+ | 50 | 62 | 50 - 73 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 165 | 62 | 55 - 68 |
| Female | 242 | 53 | 48 - 58 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 50 | 62 | 50 - 74 |
| High School Grad. | 210 | 60 | 54 - 66 |
| Some College | 94 | 59 | 51 - 67 |
| College Grad. | 53 | 43 | 34 53 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 54 | 63 | 51 - 74 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 105 | 57 | 49 - 65 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 83 | 56 | 48 - 65 |
| $50,000+ | 62 | 47 | 38 - 56 |
| **Other** | | | |
| 14+ of last 30d in pain | 44 | 66 | 54 - 78 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 32 | 54 | 39 - 69 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 63 | 58 | 48 - 69 |
| Fair or poor health | 66 | 63 | 51 - 75 |
| Overweight | 160 | 60 | 53 - 66 |
| Diabetes | 26 | 58 | 40 - 75 |
| High blood pressure | 127 | 61 | 53 - 68 |
| Current smoking | 105 | 70 | 62 - 79 |
| High cholesterol | 102 | 57 | 50 - 65 |
| Activity limitation | 92 | 71 | 62 - 79 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 60 | 66 | 55 - 77 |
| Coffey | 63 | 56 | 46 - 66 |
| Franklin | 166 | 55 | 49 - 61 |
| Osage | 108 | 57 | 49 - 65 |

* Respondents who report leisure time exercise less than 20 minutes three days per week (among all respondents).

# Table J: Not Regular Physical Activity**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 584 | 80 | 77 - 84 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 43 | 79 | 67 - 91 |
| 25-34 | 81 | 78 | 69 - 86 |
| 35-44 | 119 | 86 | 81 - 92 |
| 45-54 | 115 | 81 | 73 - 88 |
| 55-64 | 75 | 76 | 67 - 85 |
| 65-74 | 82 | 82 | 70 - 93 |
| 75+ | 67 | 79 | 70 - 88 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 220 | 81 | 76 - 87 |
| Female | 364 | 79 | 75 - 83 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 62 | 79 | 70 - 89 |
| High School Grad. | 284 | 80 | 75 - 85 |
| Some College | 136 | 83 | 77 - 89 |
| College Grad. | 102 | 78 | 71 - 86 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 67 | 76 | 66 - 87 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 155 | 84 | 79 - 89 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 120 | 80 | 73 - 87 |
| $50,000+ | 94 | 72 | 63 - 80 |
| **Other** | | | |
| 14+ of last 30d in pain | 57 | 83 | 74 - 93 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 44 | 77 | 64 - 90 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 86 | 81 | 73 - 89 |
| Fair or poor health | 82 | 81 | 70 - 92 |
| Overweight | 225 | 84 | 80 - 89 |
| Diabetes | 34 | 83 | 69 - 96 |
| High blood pressure | 170 | 81 | 75 - 87 |
| Current smoking | 129 | 85 | 79 - 92 |
| High cholesterol | 146 | 79 | 72 - 85 |
| Activity limitation | 114 | 89 | 84 - 95 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 72 | 82 | 74 - 91 |
| Coffey | 92 | 78 | 70 - 87 |
| Franklin | 244 | 81 | 76 - 86 |
| Osage | 161 | 81 | 74 - 87 |

** Does not engage in physical activity at least 5 times a week for at least 30 minutes each time (among all respondents).

# Table K: Failed to Always Use Safety Belt*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 279 | 38 | 34 - 42 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 27 | 50 | 36 - 65 |
| 25-34 | 42 | 39 | 29 - 49 |
| 35-44 | 54 | 37 | 28 - 45 |
| 45-54 | 50 | 35 | 26 - 43 |
| 55-64 | 37 | 36 | 26 - 47 |
| 65-74 | 31 | 32 | 21 - 42 |
| 75+ | 37 | 41 | 29 - 53 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 137 | 48 | 41 - 54 |
| Female | 142 | 29 | 24 - 33 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 44 | 51 | 39 - 63 |
| High School Grad. | 139 | 40 | 34 - 46 |
| Some College | 60 | 35 | 27 - 44 |
| College Grad. | 36 | 27 | 19 - 35 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 43 | 44 | 32 - 56 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 76 | 41 | 33 - 49 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 57 | 39 | 30 - 47 |
| $50,000+ | 42 | 30 | 22 - 39 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 161 | 39 | 33 - 44 |
| Self-employed | 37 | 60 | 46 - 74 |
| Not emp. for wages | 20 | 25 | 14 - 36 |
| Retired | 60 | 33 | 25 - 41 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 150 | 34 | 30 - 39 |
| Divorced/Separated | 57 | 49 | 39 - 59 |
| Widowed | 35 | 33 | 23 - 43 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 36 | 53 | 39 - 66 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 40 | 46 | 35 - 58 |
| Coffey | 49 | 39 | 30 - 49 |
| Franklin | 107 | 34 | 28 - 40 |
| Osage | 72 | 37 | 30 - 41 |

* Respondents reporting that they do not always use a seat belt (among all respondents).

# Table L: Child Aged 0 to 15 Years Failed to Always Use Safety Belt**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 42 | 17 | 12 - 22 |
| **Age of Oldest Child** | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 2 | 7 | 0 - 16 |
| 5 - 9 | 8 | 16 | 6 - 26 |
| 10 - 15 | 32 | 25 | 17 - 33 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 5 | 39 | 11 - 67 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 17 | 24 | 12 - 35 |
| $35,000 - $50,000+ | 14 | 10 | 5 - 16 |
| **Marital of Respondent** | | | |
| Married | 22 | 12 | 7 - 18 |
| Divorced/Separated | 15 | 31 | 17 - 45 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 5 | 29 | 4 - 54 |
| | | | - |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 6 | 18 | 3 - 33 |
| Coffey | 6 | 17 | 3 - 30 |
| Franklin | 14 | 13 | 6 - 20 |
| Osage | 15 | 23 | 12 - 34 |

** Oldest child between the ages of 0-15 is not always restrained by safety seat or seat belt (among children ages 0-15, weighted for children ages 0-15).

# Table M: Current Cigarette Use*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 151 | 21 | 18 - 24 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 15 | 26 | 14 - 39 |
| 25-34 | 17 | 17 | 9 - 24 |
| 35-44 | 44 | 31 | 22 - 39 |
| 45-54 | 34 | 25 | 17 - 33 |
| 55-64 | 23 | 21 | 13 - 30 |
| 65+ | 18 | 9 | 5 - 14 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 61 | 22 | 16 - 27 |
| Female | 90 | 21 | 17 - 25 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 16 | 24 | 13 - 35 |
| High School Grad. | 81 | 23 | 18 - 27 |
| Some College | 36 | 22 | 14 - 29 |
| College Grad. | 18 | 15 | 8 - 22 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 20 | 26 | 15 - 37 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 46 | 22 | 16 - 29 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 32 | 22 | 15 - 29 |
| $50,000+ | 23 | 18 | 11 - 25 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 33 | 23 | 15 - 31 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 18 | 32 | 18 - 45 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 37 | 36 | 26 - 46 |
| Sedentary | 105 | 26 | 22 - 31 |
| Diabetes | 6 | 11 | 2 - 20 |
| High blood pressure | 41 | 20 | 14 - 26 |
| Overweight | 43 | 16 | 11 - 21 |
| Activity limitation | 28 | 24 | 16 - 33 |
| Fair or poor health | 24 | 25 | 15 - 35 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 23 | 28 | 18 - 39 |
| Coffey | 19 | 16 | 9 - 24 |
| Franklin | 62 | 22 | 17 - 28 |
| Osage | 43 | 20 | 14 - 25 |

* Respondents who report smoking cigarettes some days or all days (among all respondents).

# Table N: Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Males**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 29 | 10 | 6 - 13 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-34 | 16 | 21 | 11 - 31 |
| 35-54 | 11 | 6 | 2 - 10 |
| 55+ | 2 | 3 | 0 - 9 |
| **Education** | | | |
| H.S. Grad. or less | 19 | 10 | 5 - 14 |
| Any College | 10 | 10 | 4 - 17 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 2 | 10 | 0 - 24 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 12 | 11 | 5 - 17 |
| $35,000+ | 10 | 8 | 3 - 14 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 14 | 7 | 3 - 11 |
| Not married | 15 | 16 | 7 - 25 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 4 | 9 | 0 - 18 |
| Coffey | 8 | 14 | 4 - 24 |
| Franklin | 8 | 6 | 2 - 10 |
| Osage | 9 | 15 | 5 - 24 |

** Males who report current use of smokeless tobacco (among all males).

# Table O: Lacked Recent Mammogram*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 92 | 29 | 23 - 35 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 40-49 | 26 | 31 | 21 - 42 |
| 50-64 | 27 | 26 | 17 - 35 |
| 65+ | 39 | 30 | 21 - 39 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 18 | 61 | 42 - 79 |
| High School Grad. | 48 | 29 | 22 - 37 |
| Some College | 16 | 21 | 11 - 31 |
| College Grad. | 10 | 18 | 7 - 28 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 20 | 40 | 24 - 55 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 19 | 30 | 17 - 44 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 17 | 32 | 18 - 45 |
| $50,000+ | 12 | 22 | 11 - 34 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 47 | 29 | 21 - 36 |
| Divorced/Separated | 13 | 21 | 10 - 32 |
| Widowed | 26 | 34 | 22 - 47 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 5 | 50 | 17 - 82 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 21 | 29 | 17 - 40 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 10 | 38 | 18 - 59 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 17 | 36 | 21 - 50 |
| Activity limitation | 25 | 30 | 20 - 41 |
| No health insurance | 10 | 74 | 53 - 96 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 8 | 25 | 10 - 41 |
| Coffey | 16 | 26 | 14 - 38 |
| Franklin | 43 | 34 | 25 - 43 |
| Osage | 24 | 25 | 15 - 34 |

* Female respondents who had not had a mammogram within the past two years (among women ages 40 and older).

# Table P: Lacked Recent Clinical Breast Exam**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 119 | 27 | 22 - 31 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 20-39 | 28 | 25 | 17 - 34 |
| 40-49 | 20 | 25 | 15 - 36 |
| 50-59 | 22 | 30 | 19 - 41 |
| 60-69 | 15 | 21 | 11 - 32 |
| 70+ | 31 | 33 | 22 - 45 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 17 | 39 | 21 - 57 |
| High School Grad. | 59 | 28 | 21 - 34 |
| Some College or | 29 | 29 | 19 - 38 |
| College Grad. | 14 | 15 | 7 - 23 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 24 | 39 | 25 - 53 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 33 | 33 | 22 - 43 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 20 | 22 | 12 - 31 |
| $50,000+ | 16 | 23 | 12 - 33 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 61 | 25 | 19 - 30 |
| Divorced/Separated | 17 | 25 | 13 - 37 |
| Widowed | 28 | 37 | 24 - 49 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 12 | 32 | 15 - 50 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 28 | 33 | 22 - 44 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 16 | 49 | 30 - 67 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 25 | 34 | 22 - 46 |
| Activity limitation | 26 | 32 | 21 - 44 |
| No health insurance | 18 | 45 | 27 - 64 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 19 | 38 | 23 - 53 |
| Coffey | 19 | 26 | 14 - 37 |
| Franklin | 49 | 28 | 20 - 35 |
| Osage | 31 | 23 | 15 - 30 |

** Female respondents who had not had a recent clinical breast exam within the past 2 years (among women ages 18 and older).

# Table Q: Lacked Either Recent CBE or Mammogram*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 115 | 36 | 30 - 42 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 40-49 | 29 | 35 | 24 - 46 |
| 50-64 | 35 | 34 | 24 - 44 |
| 65+ | 51 | 39 | 29 - 48 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 20 | 67 | 49 - 85 |
| High School Grad. | 58 | 36 | 28 - 44 |
| Some College | 26 | 33 | 22 - 45 |
| College Grad. | 11 | 19 | 8 - 30 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 24 | 51 | 35 - 66 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 26 | 39 | 25 - 53 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 19 | 36 | 22 - 50 |
| $50,000+ | 16 | 28 | 16 - 41 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 58 | 35 | 27 - 42 |
| Divorced/Separated | 17 | 30 | 17 - 44 |
| Widowed | 34 | 45 | 33 - 57 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 5 | 50 | 17 - 82 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 23 | 31 | 20 - 43 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 13 | 48 | 28 - 69 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 20 | 41 | 27 - 56 |
| Activity limitation | 28 | 34 | 23 - 45 |
| No health insurance | 12 | 85 | 69 - 100 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 15 | 51 | 32 - 69 |
| Coffey | 19 | 30 | 17 - 43 |
| Franklin | 50 | 39 | 30 - 49 |
| Osage | 30 | 31 | 21 - 41 |

* Female respondents who had not had a clinical breast exam or a mammogram within the past two years (among women ages 40 and older)..

# Table R: Lacked Recent Pap Smear Test**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 79 | 21 | 16 - 26 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-34 | 10 | 12 | 4 - 20 |
| 35-54 | 38 | 22 | 15 - 29 |
| 55+ | 30 | 35 | 24 - 47 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 9 | 39 | 15 - 63 |
| High School Grad. | 44 | 26 | 18 - 33 |
| Some College | 17 | 17 | 9 - 25 |
| College Grad. | 9 | 10 | 3 - 17 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 14 | 30 | 14 - 46 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 20 | 25 | 14 - 37 |
| $35,000+ | 24 | 15 | 9 - 21 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 35 | 17 | 11 - 22 |
| Divorced/Separated | 13 | 19 | 9 - 29 |
| Widowed | 22 | 50 | 33 - 66 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 8 | 25 | 6 - 44 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 23 | 37 | 24 - 51 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 10 | 43 | 21 - 64 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 16 | 23 | 12 - 34 |
| Activity limitation | 16 | 33 | 19 - 47 |
| No health insurance | 14 | 45 | 24 - 65 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 13 | 32 | 16 - 49 |
| Coffey | 14 | 19 | 9 - 30 |
| Franklin | 30 | 22 | 13 - 30 |
| Osage | 21 | 18 | 10 - 26 |

** Female respondents with a uterine cervix who had not had a pap smear within the past two years (among women ages 18 and older).

# Table S: Influenza Vaccination*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 62 | 37 | 29 - 46 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 65-74 | 41 | 43 | 31 - 55 |
| 75-84 | 21 | 30 | 18 - 42 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 21 | 43 | 27 - 58 |
| Female | 41 | 33 | 24 - 43 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 14 | 41 | 23 - 59 |
| High School Grad. | 32 | 40 | 27 - 53 |
| Some College | 12 | 35 | 17 - 53 |
| College Grad. | 4 | 17 | 1 - 34 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 17 | 44 | 27 - 60 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 19 | 33 | 19 - 47 |
| $35,000+ | 3 | 28 | 0 - 55 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 34 | 44 | 32 - 56 |
| Not Married | 28 | 27 | 18 - 36 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 7 | 23 | 7 - 39 |
| Fair or poor health | 14 | 37 | 19 - 55 |
| Activity limitation | 16 | 33 | 19 - 47 |
| Sedentary | 38 | 37 | 27 - 48 |
| Diabetes | 6 | 33 | 10 - 57 |
| High blood pressure | 27 | 40 | 27 - 52 |
| Current smoking | 6 | 44 | 18 - 70 |
| Overweight | 24 | 39 | 26 - 53 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 6 | 29 | 8 - 51 |
| Coffey | 9 | 26 | 9 - 43 |
| Franklin | 29 | 40 | 27 - 53 |
| Osage | 15 | 42 | 23 - 61 |

* Respondents who had not received a vaccine to prevent influenza in the last 12 months (among all respondents ages 65 and older).

# Table T: Pneumonia Vaccination**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 81 | 44 | 36 - 53 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 65-74 | 52 | 52 | 41 - 64 |
| 75-84 | 29 | 34 | 22 - 46 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 24 | 45 | 30 - 61 |
| Female | 57 | 44 | 34 - 53 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 22 | 49 | 32 - 66 |
| High School Grad. | 36 | 43 | 30 - 56 |
| Some College | 13 | 33 | 16 - 50 |
| College Grad. | 10 | 58 | 35 - 80 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 23 | 53 | 36 - 69 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 25 | 41 | 26 - 55 |
| $35,000+ | 4 | 32 | 5 - 59 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 38 | 46 | 34 - 58 |
| Not Married | 43 | 42 | 32 - 52 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 16 | 47 | 29 - 66 |
| Fair or poor health | 18 | 41 | 23 - 58 |
| Activity limitation | 23 | 44 | 30 - 59 |
| Sedentary | 44 | 40 | 30 - 50 |
| Diabetes | 5 | 26 | 5 - 47 |
| High blood pressure | 28 | 37 | 24 - 49 |
| Current smoking | 5 | 27 | 5 - 48 |
| Overweight | 30 | 49 | 35 - 63 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 10 | 39 | 18 - 61 |
| Coffey | 11 | 32 | 14 - 50 |
| Franklin | 36 | 47 | 34 - 60 |
| Osage | 18 | 44 | 25 - 62 |

** Respondents who had never received a vaccine to prevent pneumococcal disease (among all respondents ages 65 and older).

# Table U: Any Activity Limitation *

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 134 | 16 | 13 - 19 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 3 | 4 | 0 - 10 |
| 25-34 | 3 | 2 | 0 - 5 |
| 35-44 | 19 | 13 | 7 - 19 |
| 45-54 | 27 | 19 | 12 - 27 |
| 55-64 | 28 | 24 | 15 - 32 |
| 65-74 | 21 | 25 | 15 - 35 |
| 75+ | 33 | 34 | 23 - 45 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 47 | 16 | 11 - 20 |
| Female | 87 | 17 | 13 - 20 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 25 | 25 | 15 - 35 |
| High School Grad. | 61 | 15 | 11 - 19 |
| Some College or | 29 | 15 | 9 - 21 |
| College Grad. | 19 | 14 | 8 - 20 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 27 | 26 | 16 - 35 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 33 | 17 | 11 - 23 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 22 | 12 | 7 - 18 |
| $50,000+ | 16 | 10 | 5 - 16 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 50 | 11 | 8 - 14 |
| Self-employed | 7 | 9 | 2 - 16 |
| Not emp. for wages | 18 | 17 | 8 - 25 |
| Retired | 58 | 34 | 26 - 42 |
| **Other** | | | |
| 14+ of last 30d in pain | 45 | 66 | 54 - 77 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 17 | 24 | 12 - 35 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 27 | 22 | 14 - 31 |
| Fair or poor health | 49 | 43 | 32 - 54 |
| Sedentary | 92 | 20 | 16 - 24 |
| Diabetes | 19 | 38 | 23 - 54 |
| High blood pressure | 57 | 27 | 20 - 33 |
| Current smoking | 28 | 19 | 12 - 25 |
| Overweight | 67 | 22 | 17 - 27 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 16 | 15 | 7 - 23 |
| Coffey | 22 | 16 | 9 - 23 |
| Franklin | 55 | 17 | 12 - 21 |
| Osage | 40 | 17 | 12 - 23 |

* Respondents who reported that they had a limitation in activities (among all respondents).

# Table V: Pain Limited Usual Activities**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 154 | 20 | 17 - 23 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 7 | 11 | 2 - 20 |
| 25-34 | 14 | 13 | 6 - 20 |
| 35-44 | 32 | 21 | 14 - 29 |
| 45-54 | 34 | 26 | 18 - 34 |
| 55-64 | 30 | 25 | 16 - 33 |
| 65-74 | 14 | 16 | 8 - 24 |
| 75+ | 21 | 23 | 13 - 33 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 54 | 19 | 14 - 23 |
| Female | 100 | 21 | 17 - 25 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 19 | 27 | 15 - 38 |
| High School Grad. | 81 | 21 | 17 - 26 |
| Some College or | 34 | 17 | 11 - 23 |
| College Grad. | 20 | 15 | 9 - 22 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 24 | 25 | 15 - 36 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 42 | 20 | 14 - 26 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 27 | 18 | 12 - 25 |
| $50,000+ | 24 | 16 | 10 - 23 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 72 | 17 | 13 - 20 |
| Self-employed | 11 | 13 | 5 - 22 |
| Not emp. for wages | 23 | 30 | 18 - 42 |
| Retired | 47 | 28 | 20 - 36 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Activity limitation | 67 | 54 | 44 - 63 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 30 | 50 | 36 - 65 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 48 | 44 | 34 - 54 |
| Fair or poor health | 36 | 34 | 23 - 45 |
| Sedentary | 86 | 21 | 16 - 25 |
| Diabetes | 14 | 34 | 18 - 50 |
| High blood pressure | 56 | 27 | 21 - 34 |
| Current smoking | 33 | 22 | 14 - 29 |
| Overweight | 68 | 24 | 18 - 29 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 19 | 20 | 11 - 29 |
| Coffey | 27 | 21 | 13 - 29 |
| Franklin | 60 | 19 | 14 - 24 |
| Osage | 47 | 21 | 15 - 27 |

** Respondents who reported one or more days in the past 30 where they had pain that limited their activities (among all respondents).

# Table W: Sad, Blue, Depressed*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 59 | 7 | 5 - 9 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 1 | 2 | 0 - 7 |
| 25-34 | 6 | 5 | 1 - 9 |
| 35-44 | 11 | 6 | 2 - 9 |
| 45-54 | 14 | 9 | 4 - 15 |
| 55-64 | 9 | 9 | 2 - 16 |
| 65-74 | 5 | 6 | 1 - 11 |
| 75+ | 13 | 16 | 7 - 25 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 20 | 6 | 3 - 10 |
| Female | 39 | 8 | 5 - 11 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 9 | 12 | 4 - 21 |
| High School Grad. | 28 | 7 | 4 - 9 |
| Some College or | 11 | 7 | 2 - 11 |
| College Grad. | 11 | 7 | 2 - 11 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 15 | 15 | 7 - 23 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 13 | 6 | 3 - 9 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 13 | 7 | 3 - 12 |
| $50,000+ | 6 | 5 | 1 - 10 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 32 | 7 | 4 - 10 |
| Self-employed | 4 | 5 | 0 - 11 |
| Not emp. for wages | 5 | 4 | 0 - 9 |
| Retired | 18 | 10 | 5 - 15 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 30 | 18 | 12 - 25 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 38 | 29 | 20 - 38 |
| Fair or poor health | 18 | 15 | 7 - 23 |
| Activity limitation | 17 | 11 | 6 - 17 |
| Sedentary | 32 | 7 | 4 - 9 |
| Diabetes | 7 | 20 | 4 - 36 |
| High blood pressure | 21 | 9 | 5 - 13 |
| Current smoking | 18 | 11 | 6 - 17 |
| Overweight | 27 | 9 | 5 - 12 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 7 | 6 | 1 - 10 |
| Coffey | 10 | 7 | 2 - 11 |
| Franklin | 24 | 8 | 5 - 12 |
| Osage | 15 | 6 | 3 - 10 |

* Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 where they felt sad, blue or depressed (among all respondents).

# Table X: Worried, Tense, or Anxious**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 112 | 16 | 13 - 19 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 8 | 13 | 4 - 21 |
| 25-34 | 19 | 17 | 10 - 25 |
| 35-44 | 26 | 19 | 11 - 26 |
| 45-54 | 26 | 20 | 12 - 27 |
| 55-64 | 15 | 16 | 7 - 24 |
| 65-74 | 10 | 12 | 5 - 20 |
| 75+ | 8 | 8 | 2 - 14 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 29 | 10 | 7 - 14 |
| Female | 83 | 21 | 17 - 25 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 13 | 14 | 6 - 22 |
| High School Grad. | 48 | 15 | 10 - 19 |
| Some College | 22 | 13 | 7 - 18 |
| College Grad. | 29 | 24 | 16 - 32 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 - $19,999 | 20 | 20 | 11 - 29 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 29 | 17 | 11 - 24 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 31 | 20 | 13 - 27 |
| $50,000+ | 17 | 13 | 7 - 18 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 70 | 17 | 13 - 21 |
| Self-employed | 6 | 9 | 2 - 17 |
| Not emp. for wages | 15 | 21 | 10 - 31 |
| Retired | 20 | 14 | 7 - 20 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 48 | 35 | 26 - 43 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 38 | 62 | 46 - 77 |
| Fair or poor health | 28 | 28 | 17 - 38 |
| Activity limitation | 27 | 23 | 14 - 31 |
| Sedentary | 63 | 16 | 12 - 20 |
| Diabetes | 11 | 31 | 14 - 47 |
| High blood pressure | 37 | 19 | 13 - 25 |
| Current smoking | 37 | 26 | 18 - 33 |
| Overweight | 51 | 19 | 14 - 24 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 12 | 14 | 5 - 22 |
| Coffey | 17 | 17 | 9 - 25 |
| Franklin | 43 | 15 | 10 - 19 |
| Osage | 39 | 19 | 13 - 25 |

** Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 where they felt worried, tense or anxious (among all respondents).

# Table Y: Not Enough Rest or Sleep*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 185 | 25 | 21 - 28 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 24 | 38 | 24 - 51 |
| 25-34 | 38 | 36 | 26 - 45 |
| 35-44 | 45 | 29 | 21 - 37 |
| 45-54 | 37 | 24 | 17 - 32 |
| 55-64 | 17 | 14 | 7 - 21 |
| 65-74 | 12 | 14 | 6 - 22 |
| 75+ | 11 | 10 | 4 - 16 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 62 | 21 | 16 - 26 |
| Female | 123 | 29 | 24 - 34 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 19 | 24 | 13 - 34 |
| High School Grad. | 91 | 25 | 20 - 30 |
| Some College | 37 | 22 | 15 - 29 |
| College Grad. | 38 | 28 | 20 - 37 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 22 | 23 | 13 - 33 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 54 | 27 | 20 - 34 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 51 | 34 | 26 - 42 |
| $50,000+ | 27 | 19 | 12 - 26 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 104 | 24 | 19 - 28 |
| Divorced/Separated | 48 | 39 | 29 - 48 |
| Widowed | 11 | 10 | 4 - 16 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 21 | 29 | 17 - 41 |
| **Other** | | | |
| 14+ of last 30d in pain | 33 | 47 | 34 - 60 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 31 | 47 | 32 - 61 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 61 | 54 | 44 - 64 |
| Fair or poor health | 31 | 28 | 18 - 38 |
| Diabetes | 14 | 26 | 12 - 39 |
| Sedentary | 108 | 27 | 22 - 32 |
| Current smoking | 56 | 41 | 32 - 50 |
| Overweight | 73 | 24 | 19 - 30 |
| Activity limitation | 43 | 32 | 23 - 42 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 23 | 28 | 17 - 38 |
| Coffey | 30 | 24 | 15 - 32 |
| Franklin | 73 | 25 | 19 - 30 |
| Osage | 57 | 26 | 20 - 33 |

* Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 where they did not get enough rest or sleep (among all respondents).

# Table Z: Not Very Healthy and Full of Energy**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 247 | 34 | 30 - 38 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 17 | 28 | 15 - 41 |
| 25-34 | 38 | 39 | 29 - 49 |
| 35-44 | 55 | 37 | 28 - 45 |
| 45-54 | 43 | 31 | 22 - 39 |
| 55-64 | 29 | 27 | 18 - 36 |
| 65-74 | 24 | 26 | 16 - 36 |
| 75+ | 40 | 50 | 38 - 63 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 84 | 29 | 23 - 35 |
| Female | 163 | 38 | 33 - 43 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 33 | 38 | 26 - 51 |
| High School Grad. | 115 | 33 | 28 - 39 |
| Some College | 60 | 35 | 27 - 44 |
| College Grad. | 39 | 30 | 21 - 38 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 41 | 46 | 33 - 58 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 65 | 36 | 29 - 44 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 50 | 34 | 25 - 42 |
| $50,000+ | 35 | 25 | 17 - 33 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 142 | 34 | 29 - 39 |
| Self-employed | 20 | 28 | 16 - 39 |
| Not emp. for wages | 19 | 24 | 13 - 35 |
| Retired | 64 | 39 | 31 - 48 |
| **Other** | | | |
| 14+ of last 30 in pain | 47 | 65 | 53 - 77 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 47 | 80 | 67 - 93 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 68 | 62 | 52 - 73 |
| Fair or poor health | 54 | 55 | 42 - 67 |
| Sedentary | 143 | 36 | 30 - 41 |
| Diabetes | 20 | 44 | 27 - 60 |
| High blood pressure | 83 | 40 | 32 - 47 |
| Current smoking | 66 | 45 | 36 - 54 |
| Activity limitation | 74 | 58 | 49 - 68 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 34 | 40 | 28 - 51 |
| Coffey | 40 | 32 | 23 - 41 |
| Franklin | 100 | 35 | 28 - 41 |
| Osage | 70 | 33 | 25 - 40 |

** Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 where they did not feel healthy and full of energy (among all respondents).

# Table AA: Two or More Hours of TV*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 87 | 50 | 42 - 57 |
| **Age of Oldest Child** | | | |
| 0-4 | 17 | 32 | 19 - 45 |
| 5-9 | 31 | 51 | 39 - 64 |
| 10-15 | 33 | 54 | 40 - 67 |
| 16-17 | 6 | 71 | 38 - 100 |
| **Educ of Respondent** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 5 | 56 | 23 - 89 |
| High School Grad. | 38 | 49 | 38 - 61 |
| Some College | 19 | 47 | 30 - 63 |
| College Grad. | 25 | 51 | 37 - 66 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 7 | 66 | 38 - 94 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 24 | 52 | 37 - 67 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 30 | 52 | 39 - 66 |
| $50,000+ | 18 | 42 | 27 - 58 |
| **Marital of Respond** | | | |
| Married | 63 | 52 | 43 - 61 |
| Divorced/Separated | 21 | 49 | 33 - 65 |
| Never Married/U.C | 3 | 36 | 3 - 69 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Media Content Rules[1] | 17 | 62 | 44 - 81 |
| TV Hours Rules[2] | 31 | 60 | 45 - 74 |
| Any day Unsupervised[3] | 9 | 83 | 60 - 100 |
| >1 Household[5] | 14 | 44 | 26 - 62 |
| No Bedtime Rules[6] | 4 | 50 | 13 - 87 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 17 | 63 | 44 - 81 |
| Coffey | 17 | 55 | 37 - 73 |
| Franklin | 24 | 37 | 25 - 50 |
| Osage | 29 | 57 | 43 - 71 |

* Youngest child watched two of more hours of television on the previous day (among children ages one to 17, weighted to children ages one to 17).

# Table BB: No Rules About Programs, Movies, Video Games**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 32 | 24 | 16 - 32 |
| **Age of Oldest Child** | | | |
| 5-9 | 14 | 22 | 12 - 33 |
| 10-15 | 14 | 22 | 11 - 32 |
| 16-17 | 4 | 39 | 8 - 70 |
| **Educ of Respondent** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 3 | 45 | 3 - 87 |
| High School Grad. | 18 | 27 | 16 - 39 |
| Some College | 7 | 28 | 10 - 47 |
| College Grad. | 4 | 11 | 0 - 21 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 5 | 38 | 11 - 66 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 5 | 19 | 3 - 34 |
| $35,000+ | 17 | 22 | 12 - 32 |
| **Marital of Respond** | | | |
| Married | 23 | 26 | 16 - 35 |
| Divorced/Separated | 8 | 21 | 8 - 35 |
| **Other** | | | |
| TV Hours Rules[2] | 23 | 43 | 29 - 57 |
| Any Day Unsupervised[3] | 1 | 13 | 0 - 37 |
| 2+ Hours of TV[4] | 17 | 27 | 16 - 39 |
| >1 Household[5] | 6 | 20 | 5 - 36 |
| No Bedtime Rules[6] | 4 | 43 | 9 - 78 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 6 | 35 | 12 - 58 |
| Coffey | 4 | 16 | 1 - 31 |
| Franklin | 15 | 31 | 17 - 44 |
| Osage | 7 | 16 | 5 - 28 |

** Respondents who reported no rules about program/movie content or no rules about video game content for youngest child (among children ages one to 17, weighted to children ages one to 17)

[1]Respondent reporting no rules about program/movie content or no rules about video game content for oldest child
[2] Respondents reporting no rules about number of hours of TV per day for oldest child
[3] Respondents reporting oldest child unsupervised after school one or more days per week
[4] Respondents reporting that oldest child spent two or more hours watching television on previous day
[5] Respondents reporting that oldest child splits time between separate households
[6] Respondents reporting absence of rules about bedtime on school nights for oldest child

# Table CC: Afraid to Leave Home at Night*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 102 | 12 | 10 - 15 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 7 | 11 | 2 - 20 |
| 25-34 | 15 | 15 | 8 - 23 |
| 35-44 | 14 | 10 | 4 - 16 |
| 45-54 | 18 | 13 | 7 - 19 |
| 55-64 | 16 | 11 | 5 - 16 |
| 65-74 | 14 | 9 | 4 - 14 |
| 75+ | 18 | 17 | 9 - 24 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 9 | 3 | 1 - 6 |
| Female | 93 | 20 | 16 - 24 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 17 | 20 | 10 - 31 |
| High School Grad. | 52 | 12 | 9 - 16 |
| Some College | 19 | 10 | 5 - 15 |
| College Grad. | 14 | 9 | 4 - 14 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 25 | 25 | 15 - 36 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 28 | 13 | 8 - 19 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 17 | 9 | 5 - 14 |
| $50,000+ | 14 | 10 | 4 - 15 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 53 | 11 | 8 - 14 |
| Divorced/Separated | 13 | 9 | 4 - 14 |
| Widowed | 23 | 22 | 12 - 32 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 10 | 15 | 5 - 26 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Witn crime past year | 5 | 17 | 2 - 31 |
| Unsafe neighborhood | 18 | 36 | 21 - 51 |
| Rent home | 23 | 15 | 8 - 22 |
| Have gun at home | 32 | 9 | 5 - 12 |
| Know victim of DV*** | 18 | 17 | 9 - 24 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 13 | 10 | 4 - 16 |
| Coffey | 12 | 10 | 4 - 16 |
| Franklin | 52 | 16 | 11 - 21 |
| Osage | 21 | 7 | 4 - 11 |

* Respondents who reported being very, somewhat, or a little afraid to leave their home at night (among all respondents).

*** Domestic Violence

# Table DD: Known or Seen Someone Hurt by Partner**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 92 | 13 | 10 - 15 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 10 | 16 | 6 - 25 |
| 25-34 | 25 | 25 | 16 - 34 |
| 35-44 | 26 | 17 | 10 - 23 |
| 45-54 | 19 | 12 | 6 - 17 |
| 55-64 | 5 | 6 | 0 - 13 |
| 65+ | 6 | 3 | 0 - 6 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 25 | 10 | 6 - 14 |
| Female | 67 | 15 | 11 - 19 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 6 | 6 | 1 - 11 |
| High School Grad. | 29 | 9 | 5 - 12 |
| Some College | 29 | 17 | 11 - 23 |
| College Grad. | 28 | 22 | 14 - 30 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 9 | 10 | 3 - 16 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 23 | 12 | 7 - 17 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 26 | 18 | 11 - 24 |
| $50,000+ | 21 | 15 | 9 - 22 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 53 | 13 | 9 - 16 |
| Divorced/Separated | 24 | 19 | 11 - 27 |
| Widowed | 3 | 2 | 0 - 5 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 10 | 13 | 4 - 21 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Afraid to leave home | 18 | 18 | 10 - 26 |
| Unsafe neighborhood | 13 | 28 | 14 - 42 |
| Rent home | 23 | 17 | 10 - 25 |
| Have gun at home | 46 | 13 | 9 - 17 |
| Witnessed crime past yr | 7 | 31 | 10 - 51 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 17 | 20 | 11 - 29 |
| Coffey | 10 | 7 | 2 - 11 |
| Franklin | 34 | 12 | 8 - 16 |
| Osage | 30 | 15 | 9 - 20 |

** Respondents who reported knowing or seeing someone who was beaten or otherwise hurt by a husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend during the past year (among all respondents).

# Table EE: No Recent Dental Visit*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 194 | 27 | 24 - 31 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | 28 | 14 - 41 |
| 25-34 | 19 | 16 | 9 - 23 |
| 35-44 | 30 | 24 | 15 - 34 |
| 45-54 | 23 | 19 | 11 - 26 |
| 55-64 | 37 | 36 | 25 - 46 |
| 65-74 | 34 | 37 | 25 - 49 |
| 75+ | 38 | 48 | 35 - 61 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 76 | 31 | 24 - 37 |
| Female | 118 | 24 | 20 - 29 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 39 | 54 | 41 - 67 |
| High School Grad. | 105 | 28 | 23 - 34 |
| Some College | 37 | 27 | 18 - 35 |
| College Grad. | 13 | 10 | 4 - 15 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 37 | 39 | 27 - 50 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 62 | 33 | 25 - 40 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 29 | 21 | 14 - 29 |
| $50,000+ | 14 | 10 | 4 - 15 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 79 | 21 | 16 - 25 |
| Self-employed | 19 | 30 | 16 - 44 |
| Not emp. for wages | 22 | 32 | 19 - 44 |
| Retired | 72 | 43 | 35 - 52 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Current smoking | 55 | 40 | 31 - 48 |
| Fair or poor health | 52 | 58 | 47 - 70 |
| Activity limitation | 54 | 42 | 32 - 51 |
| No health insurance | 28 | 49 | 33 - 64 |
| No dental insurance | 120 | 40 | 34 - 47 |
| Need dental services | 56 | 38 | 30 - 47 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 34 | 38 | 27 - 49 |
| Coffey | 31 | 27 | 17 - 37 |
| Franklin | 66 | 22 | 16 - 27 |
| Osage | 60 | 32 | 25 - 40 |

* Respondents who reported no dental visit in the past two years (among all respondents).

# Table FF: In Need of Dental Services**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 150 | 21 | 17 - 24 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 14 | 22 | 11 - 34 |
| 25-34 | 22 | 20 | 12 - 28 |
| 35-44 | 29 | 21 | 13 - 29 |
| 45-54 | 30 | 24 | 16 - 32 |
| 55-64 | 20 | 19 | 10 - 27 |
| 65-74 | 17 | 16 | 8 - 24 |
| 75+ | 18 | 22 | 12 - 32 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 60 | 22 | 17 - 27 |
| Female | 90 | 20 | 16 - 24 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 17 | 22 | 12 - 32 |
| High School Grad. | 77 | 22 | 17 - 27 |
| Some College | 35 | 22 | 14 - 29 |
| College Grad. | 21 | 16 | 9 - 23 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 29 | 33 | 22 - 44 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 36 | 18 | 12 - 24 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 34 | 21 | 14 - 27 |
| $50,000+ | 20 | 18 | 10 - 25 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 86 | 21 | 17 - 25 |
| Self-employed | 14 | 20 | 10 - 30 |
| Not emp. for wages | 18 | 26 | 14 - 37 |
| Retired | 31 | 18 | 12 - 25 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Fair or poor health | 30 | 32 | 21 - 42 |
| Activity limitation | 35 | 28 | 19 - 37 |
| No health insurance | 24 | 37 | 23 - 51 |
| No dental insurance | 79 | 26 | 20 - 31 |
| No dental visit in 2 years | 56 | 29 | 21 - 36 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 20 | 23 | 13 - 33 |
| Coffey | 23 | 19 | 11 - 27 |
| Franklin | 63 | 23 | 17 - 28 |
| Osage | 42 | 19 | 13 - 25 |

** Respondents who reported being in need of any dental services including fillings, crowns, root canals, teeth pulled, dentures or partials (among all respondents).

# Table GG: Any Firearm in the Home*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 335 | 47 | 44 - 51 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 31 | 33 | 23 - 42 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 92 | 49 | 41 - 56 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 78 | 53 | 45 - 61 |
| $50,000+ | 88 | 70 | 61 - 78 |
| **Marital of Respond** | | | |
| Married | 243 | 60 | 55 - 64 |
| Divorced/Separated | 44 | 35 | 27 - 44 |
| Widowed | 17 | 18 | 10 - 26 |
| Never Married/U.C | 31 | 45 | 33 - 57 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Any child in home | 111 | 45 | 47 - 61 |
| Unsafe neighborhood | 20 | 43 | 28 - 57 |
| 3+ adults in home | 36 | 52 | 40 - 64 |
| Rent home | 43 | 32 | 24 - 40 |
| Binge Drinking | 42 | 60 | 47 - 73 |
| Chronic Drinking | 15 | 71 | 49 - 92 |
| **County** | | | |
| Coffey | 60 | 54 | 45 - 63 |
| Anderson | 46 | 52 | 42 - 64 |
| Franklin | 135 | 47 | 41 - 53 |
| Osage | 90 | 45 | 38 - 52 |

* Respondents who reported keeping a firearm in or around the home including in garage, storage area, or motor vehicle (among all respondents, household weight).

# Table HH: Binge Drinking**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 77 | 13 | 10 - 16 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 18 | 32 | 19 - 46 |
| 25-34 | 21 | 19 | 11 - 27 |
| 35-44 | 20 | 18 | 9 - 26 |
| 45-54 | 11 | 10 | 4 - 15 |
| 55-64 | 3 | 4 | 0 - 8 |
| 65+ | 4 | 2 | 0 - 5 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 49 | 18 | 13 - 24 |
| Female | 28 | 8 | 5 - 11 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 4 | 8 | 0 - 16 |
| High School Grad. | 37 | 11 | 8 - 15 |
| Some College | 21 | 17 | 9 - 25 |
| College Grad. | 15 | 16 | 8 - 23 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 8 | 15 | 5 - 25 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 27 | 15 | 9 - 21 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 18 | 12 | 7 - 18 |
| $50,000+ | 15 | 14 | 7 - 21 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 61 | 17 | 13 - 22 |
| Self-employed | 9 | 15 | 5 - 24 |
| Not emp. for wages | 5 | 10 | 1 - 18 |
| Retired | 1 | 1 | 0 - 2 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain past 30d | 14 | 11 | 5 - 17 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 6 | 10 | 2 - 18 |
| 14+ of last 30d tense | 19 | 17 | 10 - 25 |
| Activity limitation | 7 | 7 | 1 - 12 |
| Have gun at home | 42 | 14 | 10 - 19 |
| Any child in home | 34 | 19 | 13 - 25 |
| Overweight | 29 | 13 | 8 - 17 |
| Current smoker | 31 | 25 | 17 - 33 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 8 | 11 | 3 - 18 |
| Coffey | 16 | 19 | 9 - 28 |
| Franklin | 33 | 13 | 9 - 18 |
| Osage | 20 | 12 | 6 - 17 |

** Respondents who repored have 5 or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion during the past 30 days (among all respondents).

# Table II: Injured*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 86 | 12 | 9 - 14 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 5 | 13 | 2 - 24 |
| 25-34 | 14 | 13 | 7 - 20 |
| 35-44 | 25 | 17 | 10 - 24 |
| 45-54 | 14 | 15 | 5 - 15 |
| 55-64 | 17 | 14 | 7 - 22 |
| 65+ | 11 | 6 | 2 - 9 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 31 | 12 | 8 - 16 |
| Female | 55 | 12 | 8 - 15 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 6 | 5 | 1 - 10 |
| High School Grad. | 47 | 14 | 9 - 18 |
| Some College | 18 | 12 | 6 - 17 |
| College Grad. | 15 | 11 | 5 - 17 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 16 | 17 | 8 - 27 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 25 | 12 | 7 - 17 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 23 | 18 | 11 - 24 |
| $50,000+ | 9 | 8 | 3 - 13 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 50 | 13 | 9 - 16 |
| Self-employed | 10 | 12 | 4 - 20 |
| Not emp. for wages | 11 | 11 | 3 - 19 |
| Retired | 13 | 9 | 3 - 14 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Binge drinking | 11 | 16 | 6 - 25 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 11 | 16 | 6 - 25 |
| 14+ of last 30d tense | 24 | 23 | 14 - 31 |
| Activity limitation | 24 | 19 | 11 - 26 |
| 14+ of last 30d in pain | 24 | 33 | 21 - 45 |
| Fair or poor health | 18 | 17 | 8 - 26 |
| Overweight | 40 | 15 | 10 - 20 |
| Diabetes | 12 | 28 | 12 - 43 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 12 | 14 | 6 - 23 |
| Coffey | 19 | 14 | 7 - 20 |
| Franklin | 36 | 12 | 8 - 17 |
| Osage | 19 | 10 | 5 - 15 |

* Respondents who reported an injury severe enough during the past year to keep them from usual activities for at least one day (among all respondents).

# Table JJ: Exposure to Smoking in Home or Unrestricted Smoking in Workplace**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 89 | 18 | 15 - 22 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 9 | 26 | 11 - 42 |
| 25-34 | 17 | 18 | 9 - 26 |
| 35-44 | 23 | 28 | 18 - 39 |
| 45-54 | 22 | 25 | 15 - 35 |
| 55-64 | 14 | 18 | 9 - 27 |
| 65+ | 4 | 4 | 0 - 8 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 57 | 27 | 21 - 34 |
| Female | 32 | 10 | 7 - 14 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 7 | 16 | 5 - 28 |
| High School Grad. | 54 | 23 | 17 - 29 |
| Some College | 18 | 16 | 9 - 23 |
| College Grad. | 10 | 10 | 4 - 16 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 8 | 15 | 4 - 25 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 26 | 21 | 13 - 28 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 22 | 20 | 12 - 28 |
| $50,000+ | 21 | 21 | 12 - 30 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 60 | 23 | 18 - 28 |
| Self-employed | 18 | 31 | 17 - 45 |
| Not emp. for wages | 6 | 10 | 2 - 19 |
| Retired | 4 | 4 | 0 - 9 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 58 | 18 | 14 - 22 |
| Divorced/Separated | 17 | 22 | 12 - 32 |
| Widowed | 3 | 7 | 0 - 17 |
| Never Married/U.C | 11 | 27 | 12 - 41 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 12 | 22 | 10 - 33 |
| Coffey | 14 | 15 | 8 - 23 |
| Franklin | 38 | 19 | 13 - 26 |
| Osage | 24 | 18 | 11 - 25 |

** Non-smokers who report persons smoking in their home or report absence of smoking restrictions in their workplace (among all respondents).

# Table KK: Low Satisfaction with Health Care*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 75 | 11 | 8 - 13 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 5 | 11 | 1 - 21 |
| 25-34 | 14 | 12 | 6 - 19 |
| 35-44 | 17 | 13 | 6 - 19 |
| 45-54 | 17 | 14 | 7 - 20 |
| 55-64 | 9 | 11 | 3 - 18 |
| 65+ | 13 | 6 | 3 - 9 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 36 | 14 | 9 - 18 |
| Female | 39 | 8 | 6 - 11 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 9 | 12 | 4 - 20 |
| High School Grad. | 37 | 11 | 8 - 15 |
| Some College | 17 | 10 | 5 - 16 |
| College Grad. | 12 | 10 | 4 - 15 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 17 | 19 | 10 - 29 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 19 | 10 | 5 - 15 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 18 | 12 | 7 - 18 |
| $50,000+ | 10 | 8 | 3 - 14 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 48 | 13 | 9 - 16 |
| Self-employed | 6 | 9 | 2 - 17 |
| Not emp. for wages | 5 | 7 | 0 - 14 |
| Retired | 16 | 9 | 4 - 13 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 41 | 10 | 7 - 14 |
| Divorced/Separated | 20 | 20 | 11 - 28 |
| Widowed | 7 | 7 | 2 - 13 |
| Never Married/U.C | 6 | 7 | 1 - 13 |
| **Other** | | | |
| No health insurance | 8 | 15 | 4 - 25 |
| No usual source of care | 6 | 13 | 3 - 24 |
| Miss visit due to cost | 13 | 21 | 9 - 33 |
| Fair or poor proximity | 15 | 21 | 11 - 31 |
| Lost access past 5 yr | 7 | 8 | 2 - 14 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 10 | 10 | 3 - 17 |
| Coffey | 10 | 12 | 5 - 19 |
| Franklin | 35 | 12 | 8 - 16 |
| Osage | 19 | 10 | 5 - 15 |

*Respondents who rated their satisfaction with overall health care as fair or poor among those who use health care services (among all respondents)

# Table LL: Poor Proximity to Health Care**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 75 | 11 | 8 - 14 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 8 | 14 | 3 - 25 |
| 25-34 | 15 | 15 | 8 - 23 |
| 35-44 | 21 | 17 | 10 - 25 |
| 45-54 | 12 | 9 | 4 - 14 |
| 55-64 | 9 | 6 | 2 - 10 |
| 65+ | 10 | 5 | 2 - 9 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 27 | 12 | 7 - 16 |
| Female | 48 | 10 | 7 - 13 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 10 | 11 | 4 - 18 |
| High School Grad. | 31 | 9 | 6 - 12 |
| Some College | 17 | 13 | 7 - 20 |
| College Grad. | 17 | 13 | 7 - 20 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 9 | 8 | 2 - 14 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 18 | 9 | 4 - 15 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 22 | 17 | 10 - 23 |
| $50,000+ | 16 | 14 | 7 - 20 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 45 | 11 | 8 - 15 |
| Self-employed | 11 | 21 | 8 - 35 |
| Not emp. for wages | 5 | 7 | 1 - 14 |
| Retired | 14 | 7 | 3 - 11 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 42 | 11 | 8 - 14 |
| Divorced/Separated | 16 | 12 | 6 - 18 |
| Widowed | 6 | 5 | 1 - 9 |
| Never Married/U.C | 11 | 16 | 5 - 27 |
| **Other** | | | |
| No health insurance | 8 | 11 | 3 - 19 |
| No usual source of care | 4 | 12 | 0 - 24 |
| Miss visit due to cost | 4 | 5 | 0 - 11 |
| Lost access past 5 yr | 11 | 12 | 5 - 19 |
| Fair or poor satisfaction | 15 | 21 | 11 - 31 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 14 | 19 | 10 - 29 |
| Coffey | 8 | 5 | 2 - 9 |
| Franklin | 25 | 9 | 5 - 12 |
| Osage | 24 | 13 | 8 - 19 |

** Respondents who rated travel time or distance to site of health care as fair or poor among those with a usual source of health care (among all respondents)

# Table MM: Lost Access to Doctor*

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 94 | 15 | 12 - 18 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 4 | 8 | 0 - 16 |
| 25-34 | 18 | 20 | 12 - 29 |
| 35-44 | 19 | 17 | 9 - 25 |
| 45-54 | 20 | 18 | 10 - 25 |
| 55-64 | 11 | 11 | 4 - 18 |
| 65+ | 22 | 12 | 7 - 17 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 25 | 13 | 8 - 17 |
| Female | 69 | 17 | 13 - 21 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 7 | 11 | 2 - 20 |
| High School Grad. | 42 | 14 | 9 - 18 |
| Some College | 23 | 16 | 9 - 22 |
| College Grad. | 22 | 20 | 12 - 28 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 15 | 18 | 9 - 26 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 17 | 10 | 5 - 15 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 22 | 18 | 11 - 25 |
| $50,000+ | 18 | 17 | 9 - 25 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 52 | 16 | 12 - 20 |
| Self-employed | 6 | 9 | 1 - 16 |
| Not emp. for wages | 12 | 18 | 8 - 29 |
| Retired | 24 | 13 | 8 - 18 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 60 | 16 | 12 - 20 |
| Divorced/Separated | 14 | 14 | 6 - 23 |
| Widowed | 12 | 12 | 5 - 18 |
| Never Married/U.C | 7 | 10 | 2 - 17 |
| **Other** | | | |
| No health insurance | 9 | 18 | 6 - 30 |
| No usual source of care | 4 | 13 | 0 - 28 |
| Miss visit due to cost | 10 | 16 | 6 - 27 |
| Fair or poor proximity | 11 | 15 | 6 - 24 |
| Fair or poor satisfaction | 7 | 11 | 3 - 19 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 11 | 13 | 5 - 21 |
| Coffey | 10 | 9 | 3 - 15 |
| Franklin | 44 | 17 | 12 - 22 |
| Osage | 27 | 16 | 10 - 22 |

* Respondents who reported changing doctors in past two years due to change of job, insurance, money owed, or provider absence (among all respondents).

# Table NN: No Recent Tetanus Shot**

| Sub-population | # of Resp at Risk | Percent of Subpop at Risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 208 | 29 | 25 - 33 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 6 | 12 | 2 - 21 |
| 25-34 | 27 | 28 | 18 - 37 |
| 35-44 | 29 | 24 | 15 - 33 |
| 45-54 | 36 | 31 | 22 - 40 |
| 55-64 | 30 | 28 | 18 - 38 |
| 65-74 | 38 | 35 | 24 - 46 |
| 75+ | 42 | 51 | 38 - 64 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 54 | 22 | 16 - 28 |
| Female | 154 | 35 | 30 - 40 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 34 | 45 | 31 - 58 |
| High School Grad. | 92 | 24 | 19 - 29 |
| Some College | 44 | 27 | 18 - 35 |
| College Grad. | 38 | 35 | 25 - 44 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0 - $19,999 | 41 | 42 | 31 - 54 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 45 | 22 | 16 - 29 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 35 | 24 | 16 - 31 |
| $50,000+ | 38 | 34 | 24 - 43 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for wages | 98 | 25 | 20 - 30 |
| Self-employed | 13 | 21 | 9 - 33 |
| Not emp. for wages | 19 | 29 | 16 - 41 |
| Retired | 75 | 41 | 33 - 50 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 114 | 29 | 24 - 34 |
| Divorced/Separated | 24 | 21 | 13 - 29 |
| Widowed | 54 | 59 | 47 - 70 |
| Never Married/U.C | 12 | 15 | 6 - 24 |
| **Other** | | | |
| No health insurance | 15 | 25 | 10 - 40 |
| No usual source of care | 20 | 32 | 17 - 46 |
| Miss visit due to cost | 18 | 27 | 13 - 40 |
| Fair or poor proximity | 13 | 14 | 6 - 21 |
| Fair or poor satisfaction | 24 | 31 | 19 - 42 |
| **County** | | | |
| Anderson | 43 | 43 | 32 - 55 |
| Coffey | 31 | 32 | 21 - 43 |
| Franklin | 81 | 28 | 22 - 34 |
| Osage | 46 | 20 | 14 - 26 |

** Respondents who reported not receiving a tetanus shot in the past 10 years (among all respondents).

# TECHNICAL NOTES

## Methodology

**Background**

The Behavior Risk Survey of Anderson, Coffey, Franklin and Osage Counties was conducted at the request of the District 4 Juvenile Justice Authority as part of a special series of surveys sponsored by the Kansas Health Foundation. This survey was based on methodology and survey content used by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The BRFSS is a national data collection system, coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, designed to enable public health professionals to assess health risk factors known to contribute to or increase the risk of chronic and communicable disease, acute illness, injury, disability, and premature death. Kansas has conducted the statewide BRFSS every year since 1992.

**Sampling**

The telephone survey was conducted using a simple random digit dialing sampling method. Area codes and prefix listings in use in the four county area during 1999 were obtained from files available from Southwestern Bell, prior statewide surveys, and consultation with sponsors of the survey in the four county area. Using this six digit number (area code and prefix), the Health Risk Studies Program within the Bureau of Health Promotion generated a random sample of all telephone exchanges in the four county area. The six digits were then assigned all possible four digit suffixes, from which a randomly selected sample was obtained for use in the survey. Pre-screening of the sample was conducted to eliminate businesses, institutions, and non-working numbers. Potential working telephone numbers were dialed during three separate calling periods (daytime, evening, and weekends) for a total of 15 call attempts before being replaced. Upon reaching a valid residential number, one household member aged 18 or older was randomly selected. This selection process cross-referenced the last digit in the telephone number with the number of adults in the household to eliminate potential over-sampling and bias in the sample. If the selected respondent was not available, an appointment was made to call at a later date. If the selected respondent could not be reached during the survey calling period or refused to participate, that telephone number was replaced with another randomly selected number.

Because households were selected by random telephone number and no identifying information was solicited, all responses to this survey were anonymous. Between June 1998 and July 1999, 750 residents of the four counties were interviewed.

**Data Collection**

Residents of Anderson, Coffey, Franklin and Osage Counties were interviewed by telephone using a standardized questionnaire prepared from BRFSS modules used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or developed specifically to meet the information needs

of the four counties. The survey consisted, in part, of core modules used in all the counties participating in this Kansas Health Foundation funded project. Topics covered by the core modules were health status, health care access, hypertension awareness, cholesterol awareness, diabetes, exercise, seat belt use, tobacco use, smokeless tobacco use, demographics, breast and cervical cancer screening, adult immunization, HIV/AIDS, and quality of life. Additional questions were selected from optional modules available from CDC or previously used in the Kansas BRFSS. These modules were health of children, parenting, violence and crime, social context, oral health, firearms, alcohol consumption, injury, passive smoke, health care coverage, health care utilization, and preventive care.

**Weighting Procedure**

Weighting is a process by which the survey data are adjusted to account for unequal selection probability and more accurately represent the population from which the sample was drawn. The weighting process for the survey data used the same formula which is used nationwide in the BRFSS. The responses of each person interviewed were assigned a weight which accounted for the number of telephone numbers in the household, the number of adults in the household, and the demographic distribution of the sample. By weighting the data, the responses were adjusted to compensate for the over-representation or under-representation of particular subgroups. Alterations in the weighting formulas were made to arrive at estimates for prevalence in a household and among children in specific age groups. The following tables present a description of the sample before and after weighting of the data and compares age and sex breakdown to census estimates.

| Demographic Characteristic | Unweighted Sample (%) | Weighted Sample (%) | Census Estimate (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | |
| 18-24 | 7.5 | 10.9 | 10.8 |
| 25-34 | 14.1 | 15.7 | 15.6 |
| 35-44 | 19.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 |
| 45-54 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 19.1 |
| 55-64 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| 65+ | 25.6 | 21.1 | 21.1 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 37.2 | 48.4 | 48.4 |
| Female | 62.8 | 51.6 | 51.6 |

| Demographic Characteristics | Unweighted Sample (%) | Weighted Sample (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Education** | | |
| <HS Graduate | 11.1 | 11.4 |
| HS Diploma | 48.3 | 48.9 |
| Some College | 22.9 | 22.7 |
| College Graduate | 17.7 | 17.1 |
| Refused | 0 | 0 |
| **Income** | | |
| $0 - $9,999 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| $10,000 - $19,999 | 10.4 | 9.7 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 26.3 | 26.3 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 20.5 | 21.7 |
| $50,000+ | 17.5 | 19.3 |
| Unknown/Refused | 22.9 | 21.5 |
| **Employment** | | |
| Employed for Wages | 56.0 | 59.6 |
| Self-Employed | 9.1 | 9.3 |
| Not Employed for Wages | 9.2 | 10.0 |
| Retired | 25.1 | 20.5 |
| Refused | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| **Marital Status** | | |
| Married | 58.7 | 67.9 |
| Divorced/Separated | 17.0 | 12.2 |
| Widowed | 13.7 | 8.1 |
| Never Married/Unmarried Couple | 9.4 | 11.2 |
| Refused | 1.2 | 0.6 |

**Data Analysis**

The charts and tables of the various risk factors presented in this document are broken down by age, gender, education level, income level, employment status, marital status, county, and various other factors likely to be associated with each specific risk factor. In the calculation of the percentage of the population at risk for specific health behaviors, respondents who indicated "don't know" or "refused" were not included. This causes some variation in sample size from question to question. When the results are generalized to the population, an assumption was made that the proportion of respondents at risk was the same for those with missing or unknown information as for those who provided adequate information. The percentage of missing or unknown responses was small for all questions except income for which 23% of responses were missing or unknown.

**Data Reliability**

Telephone interviewing has been demonstrated to be a reliable method for collecting behavioral risk data and can cost three to four times less than other interviewing methods such as mail-in interviews or face-to-face interviews. The BRFSS methodology has been utilized and evaluated by the CDC and other participating states since 1984. Content of survey questions,

questionnaire design, data collection procedures, surveying techniques, and editing procedures have been thoroughly evaluated to maintain overall data quality and to lessen the potential for bias within the population sample.

**Stratification of Data in Analysis**

The complete demographic breakdown for selected risk factors can be found in the detailed tables section of this document. The breakdown of age, employment, marital status, and income were varied according to the size of the stratified sample. In the profile chapters of the ten selected health issues, cell sizes were adjusted to above 20 individuals whenever possible. Smaller cell sizes were allowed in the tables in the appendices but the number of respondents is included to permit judgement about the stability of the proportion. Cell sizes smaller than 50 can provide unstable results, and cell sizes below 20 should be considered highly unstable (i.e., subject to fluctuation depending on the sample drawn.) The risk tables include a confidence interval for each percentage estimate. This represents a statistical test which should be used to assess the reliability of the estimate. This is discussed further in the introduction to those tables.

The education categories are comprised of those with less than a high school diploma, high school graduate, some college (i.e. technical or vocational school and partial college education with less than a four year degree), and college graduate (those who have a 4 year college degree and/or a postgraduate degree). Annual household income categories are $0-$19,999, $20,000-$34,999, $35,000-$49,999, $50,000+; however, it was sometimes necessary to collapse categories to obtain cell sizes over 20. The employment status category is comprised of people who are employed for wages, self-employed, retired, and those who are not employed (those out of work, homemakers, students, and those unable to work). Marital status is comprised of married, divorced or separated, widowed, and never married or unmarried couples. Responses were aggregated by county of residence for the purpose of geographic comparison.

# Limitations

**Sampling** The BRFSS survey samples the population using a technique which is discussed in the methodology section. Sampling yields results which are an estimate of the true answer for the entire population. The more persons that are interviewed, the greater the precision of the estimate. When the data are subdivided to look at sub-populations (e.g., an age subgroup) these estimates will be less precise; if the number of persons interviewed was small because the subgroup represents a small fraction of the population (e.g., diabetics less than 30 years old), the estimate may become too uncertain to be of value.

Because the survey is conducted by telephone, persons without telephones could not be reached. Since phone ownership is highly correlated to income, persons without a phone are more likely to be poor than persons with a telephone. This will potentially affect questions with responses that are highly dependent on income (e.g., health insurance) more than other questions. However, because phone ownership is high in Kansas (greater than 95%), it is unlikely that failing to reach these persons will substantially alter results.

**Questionnaire Design and Administration**

How a question is written and which questions preceded it in the questionnaire can

influence responses in unpredictable ways. Not all the questions used in the survey have been tested to ensure that all persons understand the intended meaning. Those that come from modules created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention usually have been tested, while those in state modules may or may not have been tested, depending on the source of the question. Furthermore, not all questions are equally easy for respondents to answer. While it may be easy for a respondent to provide a personal opinion, it may be much harder to recall a past event (last mammogram) or provide factual information (household income).

Interviewers are trained and monitored to ensure that they administer the survey in a neutral voice and read the written question verbatim and without comment. Nonetheless, it is possible for the interviewer to bias the results through tone of voice or administration technique. Coding errors may also occur if the interviewer types in the wrong response to the question. In addition, the person being interviewed may alter his or her response to give the interviewer the most socially acceptable answer. This may be a problem especially for questions which may have a perceived stigma (e.g., HIV risk).

**Response Rate**

The upper bound response rate for the FOCA survey was 75%. The upper bound formula* is based on the number of eligible households reached and the number of interviews completed. However, in addition to those persons who refused to answer questions, lack of response can also arise because household members were not available despite repeated call attempts, or household members refuse to pick up the phone based on what they discern from caller ID. The bias from non-response cannot be removed; it is not possible to know if those who refused to respond would have answered the questions in approximately the same ways as those who responded.

**Confounding and Causation**

Relationships between risk factors and personal characteristics which are presented in this document are univariate (i.e., examine each risk factor in relationship to only one characteristic at a time); however, the complexity of health associations are not fully represented by examining single relationships. For example, an examination of heart disease and employment status might show a greater prevalence of heart disease among persons who are retired than among persons who are employed. However, persons who are retired are expected to have a greater average age than persons who are employed; consequently, this relationship might entirely disappear if we removed the effects of age. (If this were the case we would say that the relationship between heart disease and employment status was being confounded by age.)

Likewise, this document does not attempt to explain the causes of the health effects examined. For instance, BRFSS data might show a higher prevalence of heart disease among smokers, but one should not conclude from this that smoking causes heart disease. That smoking is indeed a causal factor for heart disease is apparent from a large body of scientific data, but that is not a conclusion that can be drawn from a cross-sectional survey such as this. Rather this is a “snapshot” of disease, risk factors, and population characteristics for adult residents of Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, and Osage Counties at a point in time.

* Upper bound response=number of complete interviews / (completes + refusals+terminations)